The Sydney Morning Herald.

PRICE THREEPENCE.——£3 PER ANNUM } VOL. XXVIII. WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1850. No. 4096 {CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS For one inch and under, 3s.; and 1s. for every additional inch for each insertion

STEAM TO THE CLARENCE RIVER.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

THE Steam Packet TAMAR, W. Parsons, Commander, will unavoidably be detained about a fortnight to replace one of her paddle shafts, which was broken on her last passage to Sydney. The exact day on which she will be despatched for the above district will appear in a subsequent advertisement.
JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.
H. R. S. N. Co.'s Wharf. 34

STEAM TO MELBOURNE AND LAUNCESTON,
CALLING AT EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY,

THE IRON STEAM-SHIP SHAMROCK, G. Gilmore, Commander, will be despatched for the above ports on FRIDAY, *the 5th July*, at five P.M.
JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.
H. R. S. N. Company's Wharf. 10634

THE ONLY VESSEL FOR THE CLARENCE.

THE SUSAN has been detained at the request of shippers until This Evening, when she will leave Brodie and Craig's Wharf. For freight or passage apply on board, to
H. BRODIE; or, to
266 M. CAFFREY.

PACKET FOR MELBOURNE.

THE splendid clipper brig DART, 290 tons burthen, having the greater portion of her cargo ready to go on board, will sail on Saturday, the 6th instant, and has room for a few tons of light freight.
For freight or passage, having unrivalled accommodation, and stern cabin for ladies, beds, bedding, and the best provisions, wine, beer, and spirits found, apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
112?5 Packet Office, 470, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE,

THE packet brig CHRISTINA, Captain F. Korff, will meet with her usual despatch for the above named port.
For terms of freight or passage apply to
SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO., Sussex-street.
Sydney, July 2 253

FOR MELBOURNE OR GEELONG.

THE fine new schooner JANE, 40 tons, George Meadows, master, will sail about the 10th July. For freight or passage (having good accommodation) apply to the Master, on board, at the Circular Wharf. 246

FOR GEELONG DIRECT.
NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

THE schooner VIXEN, 150 tons, Captain Coffey, is nearly loaded, and will positively go to sea on Thursday evening, the 4th instant. Room for six steerage passengers.
For light freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to
E. M. SAYERS,
Port Phillip Packet Office,
489, George-street; or to
HENRY FISHER,
City Depôt, 480, George-street.
Passengers engaging by this vessel will be conveyed by the steamer to Melbourne from Geelong, without extra charge.
July 2. 160

LILLIAS, FOR GEELONG.
TO SAIL ON THE 5TH.
A REGULAR TRADER.

THE LILLIAS, Rea, master, will positively sail on the 5th. For freight or passage apply on board; or, to
JAMES COOK.
Circular Quay Office, July 1. 63

FOR HOBART TOWN,
(TO SAIL ON SUNDAY NEXT).

THE well-known packet Brig EMMA, T. F. Pockley, Commander. This vessel will be ready to receive freight To-Morrow, and sail as above. Apply on board, at the Queen's Wharf; or, to
261 JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street.

FOR ADELAIDE VIA NEWCASTLE.

THE fine first-class Barque CADET, 347 tons, will sail in a few days as above. For freight or passage apply to the owner, on board; or to
ROBERT TOWNS, Esq.
June 18. 10740

PACKET FOR AUCKLAND.

THE well-known packet brig EMMA, 85 tons register, Henry Thomas Fox, commander, will have quick despatch.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, with stern cabin for ladies, apply to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
11085 Packet Office, 470, George-street.

FOR PORT NICHOLSON VIA NEWCASTLE.
FOR A FEW TONS OF LIGHT FREIGHT AND CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE fine river-built ship LADY CLARKE, 600 tons, Murdoch M'Lean, commander, will sail for Newcastle on Saturday next, the 6th instant, at 5 P.M. Apply to
MACKINTOSH AND HIRST, Queen's-place.
A second officer wanted: apply on board. 132

FOR LIMA DIRECT.

THE fine first-class ship MARIA, 1014 tons, William Stubbs, commander.
This vessel having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage, having very superior accommodations, apply to the Commander, on board; or, to
R. TOWNS.
P. S.—Captain Stubbs will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the Maria.
July 2 244

FOR LONDON,

THE regular trader TROPIC, 382 tons register, Charles Robertson, commander. Has nearly all her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch. Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.; or to
61 GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

FOR HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A1 ship ELEANOR LANCASTER, 480 tons, F. W. Lodge, commander. For freight or passage apply to the Master, on board; or to
R. TOWNS.
Captain Lodge will take consignments of any goods intrusted to him; and passengers by this vessel may either leave at Honolulu, or proceed to California at their option, after arrival at Honolulu.
July 2 243

FOR LONDON.

THE fine first-class teak-built ship ASIA, 648 tons, John Rockell, commander, will positively leave this port on the 8th July; has room for 120 bales wool.
One intermediate and one steerage cabin disengaged.
Apply on board, at the Circular Wharf; to
WILLIAM HINDSON; or to
LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.
Shippers per Asia are requested to send in their bills of lading on Monday, 1st July.
11413 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

FOR LONDON,
FOR LIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE splendid new A1 FRIGATE-built ship JOHN KNOX, 1800 tons, burthen, R. Davidson, Commander, will sail at an early date.
The spacious and lofty betwixt decks, (9 feet in the clear,) coupled with her great length and breadth, render her the most eligible vessel in port for passengers proceeding to England during this season of the year.
She carries an experienced surgeon.
Apply to the Captain, on board, at the Circular Wharf; to
ABRAM BRIERLEY, Sussex-street; or, to
J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO., King-street.
11155

FOR LONDON,
FOR WOOL AND PASSENGERS ONLY,

THE first-class Barque GEORGE, 414 tons register, G. B. Tregenthen, Commander. Has nearly all her cargo on board, and will sail 7th July. Has comfortable accommodation for cabin passengers. Apply immediately to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.; or, to
82 GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

FOR LONDON,

THE fine first-class barque EARL GREY, 571 tons, H. E. Lansdowne, Commander, is now loading at Campbell's Wharf, and having the greater part of her cargo engaged, with meet with immediate despatch. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodation, apply to the Captain, on board; to
SMITH, CAMPBELL AND CO.; Or,
J. B. METCALFE.
July 3. 239

FOR LONDON,

THE first-class British-built Ship TASMANIA, 503 tons register, J. C. Tucker, Commander. This ship having the greater portion of her dead weight already engaged will meet with quick despatch. *Passengers for England* are invited to inspect the very superior accommodations of this vessel. For freight or passage apply to Captain Tucker, on board, at the Circular Wharf; or, to
W. TUCKER, 421, George-street.
Sydney, July 1. 78

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE fine A1 barque AVONDALE, T. H. Armstrong, Commander, is open for Freight or Charter, and will be ready for sea in a few days. For terms apply to the Captain on board, at the Flour Wharf; or to
SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO., Sussex-street.
144

FOR CHARTER,

THE fine fast-sailing, A 1 barque MOUNTAINEER, 355 tons register, A. D. Smith, commander. Will be ready to proceed on any voyage in a few days. Apply to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
8 700, George street.

WANTED TO CHARTER,

A VESSEL of 200 to 250 tons. She must be ready to proceed to sea without delay.
Apply to
JOHN MACNAMARA,
257 Queen street.

FOR SALE.

THE Fine SHIP MAZEPPA, 163 tons register. For particulars apply to
P. ABERCROMBIE,
120 Star Hotel.

TREASURY BILLS.

TENDERS FOR BILLS will be received at this Office, every *Monday* and *Thursday*, at noon.
The Tenders must be sealed, and in duplicate marked "Tenders for Bills,"
T. W. RAMSAY, Dep. Com. Gen.
Commissariat Office,
Sydney, 1st May. 4225

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY, SYDNEY.

FROM and after this date the rate of interest charged by this Bank on all Bills discounted will be Six per cent. per annum.
EDWARD KNOX, Manager
Commercial Bank, July 2. 242

No. 50·275.
Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, 3rd July, 1850.

ERECTION OF HUSTINGS AND BOOTHS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received at this Office until Monday, the 15th instant, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the erection of Hustings and Booths in the undermentioned localities, for the nomination and election of a member to serve in the Legislative Council for the City of Sydney, in the room of William Bland, Esq., resigned, viz.:—
HUSTINGS.
BOURKE WARD.—Macquarie-place.
BOOTHS.
GIPPS WARD.—On Fort Phillip Hill.
PHILLIP WARD.—In the shed at the Hay and Corn Market.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the Office of the City Surveyor, from whom all particulars may be obtained.
By order of the Right Worshipful the Mayor.
JOHN RAE,
238 Town Clerk.

DR. LANG, OR WHO?

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Electors of BRISBANE WARD will be held at the Star Hotel, George-street, (opposite the Post Office), on THURSDAY EVENING, JULY THE 4TH, when Dr. Lang will attend and address the Meeting.
By order of the Committee,
HENRY PARKES,
288 Hon. Secretary.

ELECTION OF DR. LANG.

A MEETING of the Committee, conducting the FREE ELECTION of the REV. DR. LANG, and of all FRIENDS, will be held at the Central Committee Rooms, Star Hotel, George-street, THIS EVENING, at seven o'clock.
By order of the Committee,
HENRY PARKES,
Hon. Secretary.
July 3. 287

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF A. AND S. LYONS.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Be pleased to give insertion to the following letter, addressed to *me* by the Creditors of the Firm in England, and received by me on Monday last, and oblige,
Gentlemen,
Your very obedient servant,
ABRAHAM LYONS.
O'Connell-street, July 2.

London, January 19, 1850.
To Mr. Abraham Lyons, late of the Firm of A. and S. Lyons.
Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned creditors of your late firm, fully concur in the views embodied in your letter in the *Sydney Herald*, and it strengthens our opinion that we were correct in the first instance in refusing to take five shillings in the pound on our respective debts, believing what you now confirm in opinion—that there is 20s. in the pound for all the creditors.
We, however, one and all, beg to express our deep regret at the unexampled conduct exercised towards you by Mr. Saul Lyons, and to assure you that all your commercial transactions with us have been in the highest degree honorable and correct; and we feel convinced you are no party to the disgraceful proceedings which have arisen in the Insolvent Court in this matter.
Trusting you may yet obtain justice and your partnership rights,
We remain, dear Sir,
Yours, truly,
EARLY AND SMITH,
CHANCE, BROTHERS, AND CO.,
JOHN EARLY AND CO.,
T. F. ASHFORD,
CHARLES JAMES BROWN.
273

AUSTRALIAN GRAND LODGE OF THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

THE Members of the above Lodge are hereby informed that there will be no meeting held this Evening, Wednesday, 3rd July.
By order of the N. G.,
J. E. ELLIOTT, Secretary.
Sydney, July 3. 227

GRAND UNITED ORDER OF ODDFELLOWS.
ENROLLED ACCORDING TO LAW.

THE Brethren of the different Lodges in connexion with the above Order, are requested to meet this morning, at 10 o'clock, at the Star Hotel, to form in procession before proceeding to the Railway ground.
By order of the Committee,
EDW. WILSON,
254 Assistant Secretary.

KYMO ROAD.

TENDERS will be received at the Police Office, Gundagai, until Wednesday, the 24th day of July next, from parties desirous to contract for the formation and repair of a portion of the Port Phillip Road, running from the Western extremity of Milton-street, North Gundagai, on the Eastern side of the "Kymo Range" to "Barnett's Old Station," about three miles from point of commencement.
Tenders to be addressed to "The Bench of Magistrates, Gundagai," and to be endorsed "Tender for formation and repair of the Kymo Road."
Full particulars can be obtained on application to the undersigned. All letters to be post-paid.
By order of the Bench,
D. SMITH,
Clerk of Petty Sessions.
Police Office, Gundagai,
June 27. 229

TENDERS FOR MEDICINE.

A QUANTITY of Medicines being required for the Sydney Infirmary, Tenders are invited to be sent in to the Committee, by 12 o'clock on Monday next, the 8th instant. The list of Medicines can be seen on application to the House Surgeon.
JOHN M'GARVIE, Secretary.
Sydney Infirmary, July 2. 274

THE ST. JAMES'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL, PHILLIP-STREET,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND DIRECTION OF THE LORD BISHOP OF SYDNEY,

WILL re-open on Wednesday, the 10th instant. Three additional boarders can be received. Applications for admission to be made at 161, Elizabeth-street (near Market-street), to the
REV. THOMAS DRUITT, Head Master.
July 2. 235

RAILWAY FETE.

J. HOLMAN, White Horse Tavern, George-street, begs to inform the Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows, the Ancient Order of Foresters, and the public, he has, by the kind permission of the Magistrates, obtained a license to retail the usual refreshments in the Cleveland Paddock, this day, where he hopes to share a portion of their favour.
The Luncheon Room will be open for the Societies as soon as the ceremony of turning the turf is over. 279

THE RAILWAY.

THE first Railway Train, from Sydney to Goulburn, will start from Hale's, King-street, this Evening, at seven precisely. 236

HOWARD'S ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS.

NOTICE.—The FAREWELL CONCERT of this talented Company takes place at the Royal Hotel, This Evening, Wednesday, July 3rd, 1850. For programme see small bills. Doors open at half-past seven, the Overture to commence at eight o'clock precisely. Admission, 2s.; reserved seats, 3s.; back, 1s.
N.B.—Before Friday evening, parties attended. 108

ANCHOR AND CHAIN CABLE.

FOR SALE, an Anchor, 22 cwt. and 45 fathoms, 1½ inch chain. Apply to
JOHN MACNAMARA,
269 Queen-street.

VINE PLANTS.

2000 WELL rooted Plants, of the Black Hamburgh and other choice varieties of grapes. Apply to Mr. Osborne, Half-Moon Inn, Old South Head Road.
July 2. 228

PRIME PORT PHILLIP BEEF, Watson and Wight's celebrated brand. On Sale by
JOHN MACNAMARA,
256 Queen-street.

APPLES.

FOR SALE, ex Emma, from Hobart Town. Apply on board, at the Queen's Wharf. 258

CAPE BARLEY.
ENGLISH BARLEY.
WHEAT.
POTATOES

THE cargos of the above produce, per Helen and Jane, are on sale at the stores of the undersigned.
GEORGE SMALL
277 4, Jamison-street.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES,
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

In the will of Cornelius Daley, late of the Lachlan River, in the colony of New South Wales, grazier, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given that Catherine Slattery, of Phils Creek, in the district of Carcoar, in the colony of New South Wales, spinster, and James Slattery of the same place, grazier, executrix and executor appointed in and by the last will and testament of Cornelius Daley, late of the Lachlan River, in the said colony, grazier, intend at the expiration of fourteen days from the date and publication hereof, to apply to the honorable the Supreme Court that probate of the said last will and testament of Cornelius Daley, deceased, may be granted to them.
Dated this 15th day of June, A.D., 1850.
JAMES WALSH, Bathurst.
Proctor for the said Catherine Slattery and James Slattery. 222

BARQUE GEORGE

SHIPPERS by this vessel are requested to send in their bills of lading for signature immediately, and all accounts must be rendered *in duplicate* by noon to-morrow, Thursday, to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
250 Agents.

BARQUE SALSETTE.

CONSIGNEES of goods by this vessel are particularly requested to pass their entries *at once* for Towns' Wharf.
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
249 Agents.

NOTICE—All persons having claims on Mr. Philip Whelan, of George-street South, (corner of Goulburn-street), are requested to send in their accounts for immediate liquidation. 220

NOTICE.—Strayed from Woolloomooloo Bay, on Monday evening, a light bay horse, with white streak on face, branded S on the shoulder, fire mark on off hind foot, short switch tail. Whoever will deliver the said horse to Mr. GEORGE COLTSON, George and Dragon, Market Wharf, will receive ten shillings Reward. 267

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED.—Two Bedrooms, with a Sitting Room and attendance, in the neighbourhood of the City. Apply to O. X., at the *Herald* Office, by letter. 247

COALS WANTED.

150 TONS Coals, delivered alongside the ship Osprey, immediately. Apply on board, or to
GEORGE THORNE AND CO., 591, George-street.
July 3. 233

WANTED, a respectable person as Governess for a Family in the town of Bathurst, competent to impart a sound English Education, with MUSIC and DRAWING; references will be required. Apply by letter only, post-paid, addressed T. G. S., No. 421, George-street. 234

WANTED, for the Country, a Governess, competent to teach French and Music, besides every other branch of a solid Education. Apply by letter to N. P., Bungendore Post Office, Bungendore. 237

WANTED, a junior clerk. Apply by letter in applicant's handwriting to G., *Herald* Office. 251

WANTED, a Cabinetmaker and a Chairmaker. Apply to Mr. J. SKERRITT, O'Connell-street. 262

TO TRENCHERS.

WANTED, by the undersigned, an able workman as Trencher. References required. Apply to C. M. PENNY, Chemist and Druggist, George-street. 263

WANTED, a WOMAN COOK. Apply to M. W., *Herald* Office. 232

A RESPECTABLE middle-aged English woman is desirous of a situation as housekeeper in a small establishment, or to superintend a nursery—has lived in either of the above capacities and would not object to the country. Testimonials unexceptionable. Address, post paid, A. Z., *Herald* Office. 226

TO LET,
WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION,

THE Stores lately occupied by Messrs. G. Thorne and Co., and D. N. Joubert, Esq., situated near the Old Custom House, in George street North, together or separate. Enquire of the undersigned.
WILLIAM DAWES,
236 Church-hill.

TO LET, a House situated in Pitt-street South, and now in the occupation of Dr. Grant. Immediate possession will be given. For particulars apply to Mr. R. W. Moore, "Fortune of War," George-street North. 210

TO LET, Prospect Villa, Elizabeth-street South. The house so called having undergone extensive alterations and improvements, rendering it a comfortable family residence. Apply to
EDWARD SALAMON,
Auctioneer and Agent,
285 446, George-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

1000 BAGS COMMON LIVERPOOL SALT.
NOW LANDING, EX AVONDALE.
WITHOUT RESERVE.
MR. R. FAWCETT
Will sell by public auction, at the Flour Company's Wharf, on
FRIDAY, JULY 5,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

1000 BAGS COMMON LIVERPOOL SALT, now landing, ex Avondale.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale. 260

THE COMPACT STATION OF "ANKEMBO,"
IN THE MANERO DISTRICT.

MR R. FAWCETT
Has received instructions from the Mortgagee to offer for unreserved sale, at his Rooms,
ON THURSDAY, JULY 4,
At 11 o'clock,

THE above first-rate Station, together with 2180 Sheep, as follows:—
1005 Ewes
1175 Mixed flock of wethers, rams and lambs, 300 of these are fit for the butcher.
2180 more or less,
Warranted sound.

The Station is most abundantly watered and grassed, and capable of carrying 8000 sheep (in large flocks), and 500 head of cattle, and has upon it the understated substantial improvements—
Good cottage of six rooms, shingled and verandahed, kitchen and store
An excellent dairy and garden
Men's huts
Capital woolshed, 70 x 25 feet slab floor
2 Stockyards, capable of holding 1000 head of cattle
1 Horse paddock, of 250 acres, two-rail fence
3 Cultivation ditto, 26 ditto, three-rail fence
There are also 6 shepherds' huts on the Station.
The whole forming a most compact and snug homestead.

The Auctioneer begs to remark to parties desirous of purchasing a property of the above description, that this is an opportunity that rarely occurs, as not only may sheep-farming and grazing be carried on here successfully, but dairying also—for which the establishment is particularly well adapted.

The distance from Sydney is only 200 miles.
The following may be taken at a valuation—
2 Horses
10 Working bullocks with yokes, bows, &c.
1 Waggon
About 60 head of cattle
Lot of dairy utensils, &c.
All hurdles given in
Terms at sale. 10536

CORKS.

TO GROCERS, GINGER BEER BREWERS, BUTLERS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
ON THURSDAY NEXT, JULY 4,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
3 Bags wine corks, 140 gross
6 Ditto ditto ditto, 300 ditto
4 Ditto ditto ditto, 200 ditto
2 Ditto pint corks, 70 ditto
1 Ditto phial ditto, 50 ditto
4 Ditto top ditto, 20 ditto
Terms at sale. 269

TO DEALERS AND OTHERS.
TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
ON THURSDAY NEXT, JULY 4,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
The following Drapery Goods, viz.:—
Blue Guernsey frocks, twine
Large woollen shawls, twill sheets
Prints, shirtings, white shirts
Ribbons, Guernseys, drab hats
Pilot coats, Taglioni coats
Paper, vests, muslins
ALSO,
1 Case bluestone
1 Ditto ink, quarts, pints, and half-pints
1 Ditto demy paper.
Terms at sale. 271

SHEEPSHEARS.

TO IRONMONGERS AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
ON THURSDAY NEXT, JULY 4,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
One case Wilkinson's patent sheepshears
One ditto Sorby's ditto.
Terms at sale. 270

FOR THE BENEFIT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

EX MOUNTAINEER, SMITH, MASTER, FROM LONDON.

Damaged by Sea Water.

JOHN G. COHEN
Will sell by auction, at Pollard's Bonded Store,
ON THURSDAY NEXT, JULY 4,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
WB conjoined in diamond, G, 36, 38, 45, 50, 51, 54, 56, 60, 61, 62, 70.

11 KEGS Negrohead Tobacco, slightly damaged
Ditto, 52, 58.
2 Kegs ditto, much ditto
Terms, cash. 272

FLOUR.

TO BISCUIT BAKERS AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, on
THURSDAY NEXT, JULY 4.
At half-past eleven o'clock precisely,

7 TONS FLOUR, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale. 268

TO GLASS DEALERS, CONFECTIONERS, DRUGGISTS, IRONMONGERS, AND THE TRADE IN GENERAL.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on an early day, due notice of which will be given, the following extensive assortment of Glassware, &c., now landing, viz:—
A large assortment of tumblers, cut and pressed
A large assortment of wine, champagne, claret, hock, jelly, and custard glasses, assorted shapes and patterns
Quart and pint decanters, cut and pressed, latest shapes and patterns
Cruet, liqueur, and pickle frames, plated and japanned, in great variety
Mustards, cruets, peppers and salts, assorted
Water bottles and tumblers, assorted
Butter basins, cream jugs, and half-pint mugs, in various designs and colours
Bird fountains, bird boxes, and green root glasses
Excise inks, fountain inks, and ink linings
Pressed toilet candlesticks
Confectioners and covers, 11 x 4 to 14 x 6
Half-pint, pint, and quart stoppered rounds
1, 2, and 3 oz. moulded vials
6, 8, and 12 oz. green octagon bottles
A beautiful assortment of hanging, reading, and pedestal lamps, of the very latest English patterns
A few elegant chandeliers, suitable for churches or public buildings
Signal lamps with copper mountings
Solar, sperm, and other cottons
Solar hemisphere shades and chimneys
8, 9, and 10 inch hemisphere shades
Gas and French chimneys, all sizes
Lotus and thistle moons
8 and 4 inch convex lenses, polished and oval
Gas globes and jet shades and patterns.
Terms at sale. 163

SUPERIOR FRENCH VINEGAR.
JUST LANDED EX SUSAN.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON
Will sell by auction, at his Stores, Bank Court, on
THURSDAY, JULY 13,
At 11 o'clock,

39 QUARTER-CASKS SUPERIOR FRENCH VINEGAR.
Terms at sale. 281

BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.
JUST LANDED EX TROPIC.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by Auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
ON THURSDAY, JULY 4,
At 11 o'clock,
Two cases of popular novels, tales, story, and school books
Two cases, containing laid and blue foolscap, drapery
Blue wove, satin post, and other paper
Sundry account books, &c.
Terms, cash. 284

12 TIERCES PORT PHILLIP BEEF.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Stores, Bank-court,
ON THURSDAY, JULY 4,
At eleven o'clock,
12 TIERCES PORT PHILLIP BEEF.
Terms, cash. 282

HARDWARE AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
JUST LANDED, EX TROPIC.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
ON FRIDAY, JULY 5,
At 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,

THE remaining portion of the twenty-eight packages of General Merchandise, not landed at the former sale, and consisting of—
Coffee mills Kent hammers
Braces and bits, padlocks corkscrews
German silver spoons and forks
Fire-irons, saws
Japanned and paper trays and bread-baskets
Glasspaper
Brass candlesticks, pillar and chamber
Hair, cloth, nail, and tooth brushes
Pen and pocket knives and scissors
O. G. MAPLE AND ROSEWOOD FRAMING
Gilt moulding
Britannia-metal coffee and tea pots
Dressing, side, and back combs, assorted
Superior razors and table cutlery
CORNOPEANS AND FLUTES
Flannel waistcoats, braces
Steel pens, cigar cases, and various other articles
TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.
Terms at sale. 283

EXTENSIVE SALE OF SEASONABLE DRAPERY GOODS, PRINTED CAMBRICS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, HOSIERY, AND FANCY GOODS,
EX MOUNTAINEER AND BANK OF ENGLAND.

MR. JOHN RICKARDS
Has received instructions from the Importers to sell by public auction,
WITHOUT RESERVE,
At his Rooms George-street,
ON THURSDAY, JULY 4,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

60 PACKAGES of the undermentioned Goods, viz.—
5-4 fancy town printed cambrics
5-4 ditto lilac and chocolate prints
5-4 ditto stout navy blue prints
7-8 dark and light fancy prints
7-8 ditto plate prints
7-8 ditto chintz furnitures
6-4 fancy checked Orleans cloths and alpacas
6-4 black and coloured Coburgs and Orleans cloths
Handsome colonnade and French twill dresses
Ditto Tyrolese cashmere ditto
Welsh and Saxony flannels
8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 medium blankets
Cloth, cassimeres, and doeskins
Black, blue, and rifle superfine cloths
Ladies' blue pelisse and cap cloths
Wove black, steel, and fancy mixed cassimeres
Fancy striped and checked doeskins
Black velveteen and constitution cords
Straw, black, slate, and drab silesias
Black Hollands and cassimeres
Rough and dressed Hollands
Linen and union huckabacks
Russian crash and dowlas
Linen and union kersey, diapers, and towels
SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.
36, 72, and 80-inch stout Wigan sheetings
9-4 and 10-4 Bolton sheets
72-inch heavy grey sheeting
Horrock's long cloths, in letters A.H.M2MT
Spring-water bleached Scotch shirtings
33 and 36-inch medium shirtings
27 and 33-inch grey domestics
9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 super white counterpanes
9-4, 10-4, and 11-4 chintz ditto
9-4 and 10-4 woollen rugs
9-4, 10-4, and 11-4 bleached draper rugs
9-4 and 10-4 printed cotton rugs
4-4 blue Derrys
4-4 Osnaburghs and Forfars
HOSIERY AND SHIRTS.
Men's blue serge shirts
Ditto navy blue worsted ditto
Ditto merino, lamb's wool, and Guernsey ditto
Ditto white shirts, linen collars and fronts
Ditto fancy regatta shirts
Worsted and lambswool hose and half-hose
Scarlet worsted caps and comforters
Men's brown and coloured half-hose
Ditto white cotton and india-rubber braces
An assortment of children's cotton and worsted Argyle socks
Women's black and white cotton, black worsted, and cashmere hose
Women's jean stays
Winter bonnet ribbons
Gauze and satin cap ditto
6, 8, 10, and 12 white and black sarsnet ribbons
An assortment of black lace falls, whisker blonds, goff-red blonds, habit shirts, frock bodies, haberdashery in 0 and 1 cords, 29 and 33 bobbin braids, imperial tapes 15 to 47, mixed and country pins, hooks and eyes, black and coloured reel cottons, ribbon wire, gingham umbrellas, pearl buttons, needles, &c., &c.
Terms liberal, at sale. 203

TO GLAZIERS, SHIPPERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. JAMES SIMMONS
Has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Australian Mart, Market-street East,
ON THURSDAY NEXT,
At half-past 10 precisely,
WITHOUT RESERVE,

25 BOXES WINDOW GLASS, 100 feet each, 12 x 10
20 Boxes ditto ditto ditto, 14 x 10
25 Boxes ditto ditto ditto, 16 x 14
20 Boxes ditto ditto ditto, 18 x 12
5 Boxes ditto ditto ditto, 20 x 14
5 Boxes ditto ditto ditto, 20 x 18
The above is a superior sample, and will be sold in lots, to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale. 206

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
TO GROCERS, SHIPPERS, COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS, DRAPERS, CUTLERS, STATIONERS, DEALERS IN GLASSWARE, GENERAL DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

TWO DAYS'
IMPORTANT AND UNRESERVED SALE OF 450
FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY PACKAGES OF OILMAN'S STORES, GLASSWARE, CUTLERY, RIBBONS, CLOTH CAPS, CARPETS, SHIRTS, STATIONERY, &c., &c.
NOW LANDING,
EX HOOGHLY AND BIFLEMAN.

MR. JAMES SIMMONS
Begs to notify to the Public, that he has been instructed to sell by public auction,
ON EARLY DAY,
of which due notice will be given, the following superior assortment of Goods, now landing from the abovenamed vessels, and which he assures the public will positively be sold
WITHOUT RESERVE.
OILMAN'S STORES.

100 CASES superior BOTTLED FRUITS—
1—9 Nine cases superior pint pickles, 3 dozen each—27 dozen
10—22 Thirteen ditto ditto ditto, 4½ dozen—58½ dozen
23—26 Four cases ditto ditto, 5 dozen each—20 dozen
27—37 Eleven cases ditto ditto, 6 dozen each—66 dozen
38—39 Two cases ditto ditto, 4 dozen each—8 dozen
40—47 Eight cases herrings, 25 tins each—200 tins
48—72 Twenty-five cases sauces, 4 dozen each—100 dozen
73—104 Thirty-two cases quart pickles, 2 dozen each—64 dozen
105—172 Sixty-eight cases ditto ditto, 2 dozen each—136 dozen
173—197 Twenty-five cases 1lb. mustard, 4 dozen each—100 dozen
198—206 Nine cases half-pound ditto, 7 dozen each—63 dozen
207—209 Three cases ½ lb. ditto, 6 dozen—18 dozen
210—214 Five cases ¼ lb. ditto, 3 dozen—15 dozen
215—221 Seven cases ½ pint oils, 12 dozen—84 dozen
222—235 Fourteen cases pint oils, 6 dozen—84 dozen
236—245 Ten cases pint pickles, 6 dozen—60 dozen
1—20 Twenty cases stone blue, 56 lbs. each
10—14 Five casks superior hams
Twenty bags, each containing 2 cwt. nails
ALSO,
21 One case, 250 pieces superior ribbons, 39 yards
22 One case, 21 dozen superior cloth caps
23 One case, containing velvet carpeting 20 Dozen F. B. twilled shirts
16 One case containing—
Toy dinner and coffee sets fancy note paper, envelopes, locks, nippers, official envelopes, fancy vest buttons, &c., &c.
TOGETHER WITH
21 Tierces, containing—
500 Half-pint pressed tumblers
22 Tierces, containing—
540 Half-pint ditto ditto
23 24 Quart decanters, new style
12 Pint ditto ditto
8 Quart ditto
4 Pint ditto
12 Sugars, Jersey
12 Ditto, Venetian
12 Creams, Venetian
12 Ditto, Jersey
12 Ditto, Indian
150 Half-pint pressed pattern tumblers
And,
234 One case, 40 cards of superior scissors
237 One case, 50 ditto ditto ditto
238 One case, 50 dozen ditto ditto
29 Mahogany cases, each containing, 1 set, 50 pieces superior table knives and forks
Mr. S. in submitting the above to public competition feels confident in asserting that it is one of the best selected and most varied assortments of marketable goods that have ever been offered for sale at one time, and to shippers, country storekeepers, and settlers, offers such an opportunity as is rarely to be met with.
Mr. S. again also begs to inform the public that his instructions are to sell every article
Without the least reserve,
Terms Liberal, declared at sale. 205

DAMAGED BOOTS AND SHOES.
ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
EX TROPIC, ROBERTSON, MASTER, FROM LONDON.

MR. JAMES SIMMONS
HAS received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Australian Mart, Market-street East,
ON THURSDAY, JULY 4,
At 11 o'clock,
RL in diamond. 268½—8 Dozen lasting slippers Trunk, &c.
270½—8 Dozen ditto ditto Trunk, &c.
272½—8 Dozen prunella boots Trunk, &c.
273½—6 Dozen double-sole cloth boots Trunk, &c.
274½—6 Dozen ditto ditto Trunk, &c.
275½—1½ Dozen leather shoes, double sole
5½ Dozen ditto ditto Trunk, &c.
Terms—Cash. 265

AT ARMSTRONG'S,
ON FRIDAY NEXT,
At Noon.

26 POWERFUL COLTS, 4 and 5 years old, bred by Mr. Blaxland, of Newington, got by Candidate, Associate, and the imported Arabian horse Shiek. Many of the above are powerful enough to draw dray in the formation of the NEW RAILROAD
10 Colts and Fillies, small and compact, suitable for town cobs, bred from mares from the Australian Agricultural Company's Welsh herd, and from Badgery's piebald pony breed, by the imported thorough-bred horse Egremont.
After which,
The imported trotting stallion YOUNG SHIELDS.
27

DAMAGED WOOLPACKS.
ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN
Ex Mountaineer, Smith, Master, from London.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on
FRIDAY NEXT, JULY 5,
At eleven o'clock,

900 WOOLPACKS, damaged by Sea Water.
Q in diamond L by side; under.
183—100 Woolpacks, slightly damaged
186—100 ditto ditto
187—100 ditto ditto
193—100 ditto ditto
184—100 ditto ditto
185—100 ditto ditto
188—100 ditto ditto
196—100 ditto ditto
192—100 ditto ditto
Terms—cash. 255

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

JULY 2.—Duke of Roxburgh, barque, 489 tons, Captain Collard, from San Francisco, the 2nd April, and Honolulu the 11th May. Passengers—Mr James Park, Mr. Robert Macgeorge, Mr. Pierce Hegarty, Mr. John Thom, Mr. Jones, Mr. Beattie, and Mr. Gordon.

July 2.—Maria, barque, 470 tons, Captain Plank, from San Francisco the 4th March, Tahiti 4th April, Navigator's Islands 16th May, and Horn Island the 2nd ultimo. Passengers—Mr. Daniel Frawley, Mr. Fernando, Mr. Floris, Mr. William Green, Mr. James Hogan, Mr. Henry M'Closkey, Mr. John R. Moore, Mr. Robert Orr, Mr. Samuel A. Tegg, Mr. George Wood, Lieutenant Andinet, Mr. J. L. Evans, Mr. John T. Hall, Mr. Daniel Linehan, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, wife, and two children, Mr. C. Short, Mr. James Stirling, Mr. Hugh White, Mr. James Cass, Captain d'Almaine, Monsieur Duhamel, Mr. John Madden, Mr. T. Quintan, Mr. E. Scott, and twenty shipwrecked seamen.

DEPARTURE.

July 2.—Eagle, steamer, 150 tons, Captain Allen, for Moreton Bay. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Wilson and servant, Mr. George Mocatta, Mrs. Jones, Mr. Charles Savage, Mrs. Connolly, Mr. C. C. M'Donald, and seven in the steerage.

CLEARANCES.

July 2.—Gipsy, schooner, 45 tons, Captain Robinson, for Moreton Bay. Passengers—John Mahoney, Edward Henderson, Arthur Louther, Michael Maloney, John Kelly, Thomas Byrnes, Phillip Mollay, William Harvie.

July 2.—Torrington, brig, 128 tons, Captain Peacock, for Wellington. Passengers—Mr. George Jackson, Mr. J. T. Peacock.

July 2.—Pompey, schooner, 35 tons, Captain Cathery, for Moreton Bay.

COASTERS INWARDS.

July 2.—Highland Lass, 25, Scott, from Bateman's Bay, with 20 tons potatoes and 300 bushels wheat; Black Swan, 23, Bisley, from Newcastle, with 28 tons coals; Rose, steamer, 172, Harding, from Morpeth, with 41 casks tallow, 19 trusses hay, 16 bundles sheepskins, 60 bags maize, 100 horns, 60 bags wheat, 13 kegs tobacco, and 13 bales wool.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

July 2.—Flora, 16, Greenwood, for Nambucca, with sundries; Mary Ann, 52, Brown, for the Tweed, with sundries; Bee, 12, Coulson, for Kiama, with sundries; Elizabeth, Cohen, 43, Watson, for Port Macquarie, with sundries; Trial, 23, Bamford, for the Hunter River, in ballast; Black Swan, 18, Bresley for Newcastle, in ballast; Beppo, 24, Downs, for Morpeth, with sundries; Charles Webb, 24, Johnson, for Kiama, in ballast; Trial, 20, Loader, for Newcastle, in ballast; Maitland, steamer, 104, Paine, for Morpeth, with sundries.

IMPORTS.

July 2.—Maria, barque, 470 tons, Captain Plank, from San Francisco and the Navigator Islands: 2048 bars iron, 17 cases, 61 bundles steel, Tucker, Lingard, and Co.; 1 hogshead tobacco, 9 casks cocoa-nut oil, 5 casks limejuice, F. W. Plank; 10 casks cocoa-nut oil, 12 tons pearl shells, G. A. Lloyd; 9 casks cocoa-nut oil, Montefiore, Graham, and Co.; 88 casks cocoa-nut oil, 13 barrels limejuice, 6 bags arrowroot, 11 casks sperm oil, 1 anchor and chain, 8000 cocoa nuts, and a quantity of goods from the vessels wrecked at Upalo, Order.

EXPORTS.

July 2.—Torrington, brig, 128 tons, Captain Peacock, for Wellington: 71 cases Geneva, 10 quarter-casks 3 hogsheads 34 cases port wine, 2 casks 5 hogsheads brandy, 15 tons 4 cwt. sugar, 15 chests tea, 5 casks raisins, 7 barrels currants, 4 cases woollens, 10 cases cottons, 2 bales blankets, 4 cedar boxes cottons, 1 bale 1 case cotton rugs, 1 case moleskin trousers, 1 case cotton shirts, 1 trunk brab hats, 50 boxes candles, 6 tons salt, 2 cases 5 casks, 1 keg ironmongery, 1 cask glass, 1 crate harness, 10 tins confectionery, 1 package adzes, 1 cask ginger, 10 cwt. tobacco stems, 2 hogsheads vinegar, 2 hogsheads porter, 4 casks beef, 1 trunk 4 cases shoes, 1 bale woolpacks, 3 bags rice, 1 hogshead 1 quarter-cask cider, 10 cases oilman's stores, 1 hogshead loaf sugar, 3 hogsheads molasses, 1 cask walnuts, 6 boxes sperm candles, 2 kegs gunpowder, 25 tons flour, 1 cask almonds, 40 boxes soap, 4 drays, 2 pair wheels, 1 cask earthenware, 1 cask brab hats, 1 bag seed, 30 cwt. iron, 1 plough, bundle sieves, 1 roll carpeting, 15 packages oranges, 6 tons coals, J. J. Peacock; 2 cases cigars, G. Moss; 1 case cigars, W. T. Ford; 8 tons sugar, Swain, Webbs, and Co.; 6 tons sugar, 20 half-chests tea, 1 bale paper, 1 ship's galley, J. S. Willis; 2 cases 1 cask drugs, A. Foss; 4 cases cotton goods, C. Newton and Brother; 60 boxes soap, R. How and Co.; 1 case instruments, A. C. Daniell; 1 case cigars, 4 hogsheads B.P. rum, Order.

It having been reported that the Earl Grey has been taken off the berth for London and laid on for California, we are requested to state that such is not the case, and that the vessel is now loading at Campbell's Wharf.

ACCIDENT TO THE MARGARET AND WILLIAM SCHOONERS.—It is with extreme regret we have to announce that intelligence reached town on Saturday, that our two Geelong traders, the Margaret and William, schooners, engaged in the Cape Otway timber trade, dragged their anchors on Tuesday morning last, and went on shore at Apollo Bay. At the time the occurrence took place, a fearful gale of wind was blowing from the south-east dead on to the shore. The captains of both vessels concur in stating, that a more dreadful sea was never witnessed by them before on anchorage ground. The surf rolled in and broke upon the beach in a manner appalling to behold, even to those on *terra firma*. Everything was done to secure the vessels to their anchorage, but without effect. As the violence of the gale increased to a height seldom before experienced, even on this open coast, the Margaret began to drive, and in spite of every exertion and the resources of nautical skill, which could be brought to bear on the emergency, she soon after went on shore. The William was not long in meeting with the same fate. When the news reached town on Saturday night, neither vessels had been got off, and it was impossible to ascertain to what extent they had been injured. The William had taken about two-thirds of her cargo in at the time, and would consequently have to be lightened before any attempt could be made to float her into deeper water. The Margaret had scarcely commenced loading. It was confidently expected that both vessels could be got off and brought into port without any repairs being required to be made on the spot. Mr. J. S. Hill is owner of the William; and Messrs. Horsbrugh and Broughton, of the Margaret.—*Geelong Advertiser.*

The ship Maria arrived last night from California, having touched at Tahiti, the Navigators, and Horn Island, whence she has had a tedious passage. Two days after she left the Navigators, Norton, the second mate, jumped overboard in a fit of *delirium tremens*, having previously stabbed two men; attempts were made to recover him, but without effect. She reports as follows. TAHITI.—March 19th, the ketch Curlew, from Sydney, arrived and was sold, and now sails under the Tahitian flag. The Cacique, from Hobart Town; River Chief, from Port Phillip; Harmony, from Sydney; Robert Henderson, from Adelaide; Swan, from Launceston; and Josephine, from New Zealand, all bound to California, put into Tahiti for provisions in March and April. The Flash, from Sydney, arrived at Tahiti on the 22nd April. The Elizabeth Starbuck, from Hobart Town, had touched at the Leeward Islands, and some serious disturbances had taken place among the passengers, some of whom proceeded on in other ships. The Hester and Mary, from Sydney, had also touched there. RIATEA.—The Sir John Franklin, from New Zealand, and the Alert, from Hobart Town, had arrived, having experienced very bad weather, with loss of boats, stores, &c. NAVIGATORS' ISLANDS.—The French frigate L'Alcmène, 28 guns, Captain D'Harcourt, arrived at Apia on the 21st May, and sailed on the 25th, to proceed to Wallis' Island, the Fejees, and New Caledonia, whence she would come on to Sydney. The Captain had promised to use his best exertions to secure the pirates of the Helen. The wreck of the schooner Clara was sold for thirty-seven dollars. The ship Samuel Enderby, from the Auckland Islands, called at Horn Island on the 5th May, with 60 barrels sperm oil.

The Woodbridge left Newcastle, on Monday, with cattle for New Zealand.

The Emma, brig, Captain Fox, was to leave Auckland, for this port, on the 19th ultimo.

At sea, on the 2nd June, the 2nd officer of the Duke of Roxburgh, Mr. Charles Edgar Griffin, by a sudden lurch of the vessel, was thrown overboard, from the poop; the ship was immediately hove to, and the quarter-boat got ready to lower; but as he never rose again, it was deemed prudent not to lower the boat, in consequence of the heavy sea running. It is the general belief on board, that in falling he must have come in contact with the ship's quarter-galleay, as he did not rise to the surface again.

HONOLULU.—ARRIVALS: March 29. Coquette, twenty-four days from San Francisco Petrel, from Hobart Town; and Orator, from Sydney, arrived 27th April. May 6. H.M.S. Herald, 32 days from Mazakan. May 7. Fanny, brig, 84 days from Auckland via Tahiti. May 9. Kiwi, brig, from San Francisco, 28 days. The Balmoral, from Sydney the 14th March, on the 25th April, one of the best passages on record. The Princess and Ebenezer cleared out on the 4th May; and Coquette on the 7th for Tahiti. The Sarah Ann, Bee, Shamrock, and Sir John Franklin, were lying at Honolulu when the Duke of Roxburgh sailed. The Duke of Richmond, on the 2nd ultimo, in lat. 22·26 south, and long. 175·35 west, spoke the Woodlark, whaler, 74 days out, with 70 barrels sperm oil.

DIARY.
MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

July.		SUN rises	SUN sets	HIGH WATER morn.	HIGH WATER even.
3	WEDNESDAY	7 6	4 54	0 48	1 12

Moon, last quarter, 4·2 A.M., July 3.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
ADVANCE AUSTRALIA.
THE RAILWAY FETE.

IN consequence of Wednesday being a general holiday to celebrate the turning of the FIRST TURF OF THE AUSTRALIAN RAILWAY, the Theatre will be opened on the occasion.

THIS EVENING, JULY 3,

Will be presented a Petite Comedy, entitled THE RAILROAD TRIP! Mr. Toby Bristle, Mr. Spencer; Blondell Bristle, Mr. F. Howson; Charles, Mr. Willis; Tom Gag, Mr. Hydes; Mr. Buffer, Mr. Rogers; Lydia, Mrs. F. Willis; Arabella, Miss Hart; Penelope Creaker, Mrs. Gibbs; Laura, Madame Torning. The Drum Polka, the Misses E. and F. Griffiths. After which the admired Burlesque, entitled THE ENCHANTED ISLE. Pas Seul, Miss Hart. To conclude with the admired Drama, entitled A WONDERFUL WOMAN.

THE
Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1850.

"*Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I.*"

THE REVENUE AND ITS APPROPRIATION FOR THE YEAR 1849.
No. III.

OUR two preceding articles were occupied with an examination of the General and Crown Revenues. We have now to look into the expenditure of the sums reserved by the Schedules of our Constitution Act; and then to take a comprehensive view of the aggregate receipts and expenditure of the year.

III. CIVIL LIST.
SCHEDULE A.

Receipts—

Appropriated by the Act	£33,000
Transferred from Schedule B	2,152
	£35,152

*Expenditure**—

Government	£ 5,833
Judicial	29,319
	£35,152

For the reason stated in the foot-note, these figures do not represent the actual disbursements of the year, to arrive proximately at which, we must add the proportion of one to eleven. Thus modified, the expenditure of 1849 and of the previous year will be respectively as follows:

	1848.	1849.
Government	£ 6,500	£ 6,363
Judicial	31,017	31,984
	£37,517	£38,347

The cost of Government having been less in the latter year than in the former by £137, and the cost of the Judicial department having been greater by £967.

SCHEDULE B.

Receipts.

Appropriated by the Act	£18,600
Balance from 1848	1,943
	£20,543

Expenditure.

Colonial Secretary and Department	£ 6,005	
Office of Superintendent, Port Phillip	832	
Colonial Treasurer and Department	3,487	
Sub-Treasurer's Department at Port Phillip	1,029	
Auditor-General and Department	2,597	
Executive Council	595	
Stationery for above Departments	679	
Pensions	629	
Miscellaneous Expenses	431	
	£16,275	
Transferred to Schedule A	£2,152	
Balance unexpended at 31st December, 1849	2,116	
		4,268
		£20,543

Allowing for the expenditure not brought to account, the comparison between the last two years will stand about as follows:—

Expenditure in 1848	£17,560
Ditto in 1849	17,845
Increase	£285

SCHEDULE C.

Receipts.

Appropriated by the Act	£30,000
Balance from 1848	2,937
	£32,937

Expenditure.

Church of England	£14,925
Presbyterian	2,710
Wesleyan Methodist	762
Roman Catholic	10,549
	£28,946
Balance unexpended at 31st December, 1849	3,991
	£32,937

* *Note by the Auditor-General*—"In accordance with the new system of keeping the public accounts, recommended by the House of Commons, the statements of expenditure under Schedules A., B., and C., comprise the actual payments made up to the 31st December, 1849, only, omitting, of course, those made for the service of 1848 and previous years, which have been included in former Statements. These Statements, consequently, in most cases, comprise the expenses incurred during eleven months of the year only. The Abstracts of following years will, however, include the whole of the payments made from 1st January to 31st December, in each year, inclusively."

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Having examined the three divisions of our public finances separately, namely, those of the General Revenue, of the Crown Revenue, and of the Civil List, let us now bring them all together, and look at their aggregate results.

RECEIPTS IN 1849.

General Revenue		£323,763
Crown Revenue		236,670
INCOME OF THE YEAR		£560,433
Balances from 1848—		
General Revenue	£23,558*	
Crown Revenue	59,363	
Schedule B.	1,943	
Schedule C.	2,937	
		87,801
		£648,234

EXPENDITURE.

General Revenue		£194,376
Crown Revenue		186,282
Civil List—Schedule A.	£35,152	
„ B.	16,275	
„ C.	28,946	
		80,373
EXPENDITURE OF THE YEAR		£461,031
Balances at 31st December, 1849—		
General Revenue	£71,345	
Crown Revenue	109,752	
Schedule B.	2,116	
„ C.	3,990	
		187,205
		£648,234

In looking at this enormous aggregate of expenditure, it must be borne in mind that, from the cause already explained, the reality is much greater than appears on the face of the accounts. There can be no doubt that the expenses actually belonging to the year were not less than £500,000. Thus a population scarcely amounting to 250,000 souls has cost, in its civil and judicial establishments, its public works, and its importation of labour, for a single year, full £2 per head for every man, woman, and child, of whom it is composed!

* In the Recapitulation of the Abstract of 1848, this balance is stated at £23,458—a discrepancy which we have not been able to account for.

CHINA.

WE have Hongkong papers to the end of March. Intelligence had been received of the death of the Emperor TAOUWANG, or the "Glory of Reason." The particulars had not been announced, but it was reported that he would be succeeded by his fourth son. In consequence of the Yellow River having risen over its banks, and flooded a large tract of country, great misery and distress were prevalent in the north of China; thousands were said to be dying of hunger in the neighbourhood of Shanghae.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TUESDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the Chair at twenty minutes past three.

STANDING ORDERS.

The SPEAKER reported that his Excellency the Governor had assented to the alteration of the Standing Orders with reference to Bills for the paving, cleansing, &c., of towns.

MESSAGES FROM THE GOVERNOR.

Two Messages were brought in from his Excellency the Governor, viz.:—

No. 18.—Enclosing a draft of a Bill for the better cleansing and drainage of the City of Sydney, and for promoting the health of its inhabitants. Ordered, with its enclosure, to be printed, and to be taken into consideration on Wednesday week.

No. 19.—His Excellency the Governor transmits to the Legislative Council a copy of a despatch from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated the 13th December, 1849, together with copies of the correspondence therein referred to, which has taken place on the subject of providing passages to this colony for certain distressed seamen belonging to colonially registered vessels. 2. It will be perceived that in the particular cases alluded to, the cost attending the maintenance of the seamen, and their re-conveyance to the colony, has been charged to the British funds; but her Majesty's Government conceive that this is an item which should fairly be borne on colonial funds, and have accordingly issued instructions to the Deputy Commissary General not to make any similar payment in future from the Military Chest. If the Council, therefore, should still decline to vote the necessary funds for this purpose, the effect of such refusal, Earl Grey observes, will inevitably be to prevent relief being afforded by other ships to distressed sailors from New South Wales, with the same readiness as heretofore, by which the commercial interests of the colony cannot fail to be injuriously affected.—Ordered, with its enclosure, to be printed.

BRIDGE OVER THE NEPEAN.

Mr. MARTIN presented a petition from certain landholders at Penrith, protesting against the passing of a Bill, at present before the House, for enabling Mr. William Russell to erect a bridge over the Nepean, upon the ground of its probable interference with their interests.—Received.

PORT MACQUARIE.

Mr. NICHOLS presented a petition from 117 inhabitants of Port Macquarie, praying for the restoration of the Harbour Master's establishment at that place.

The petition having been received, the hon. member gave notice of his intention, on Friday next, to move a reference of this petition to the Pilots' Regulation Committee.

CARCOAR.

Mr. DARVALL presented a petition from certain residents in the district of Carcoar, praying for an increase of the police protection.

The petition having been received, Mr. DARVALL gave notice of his intention, on Thursday, to move its reference to the Police Committee.

REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

Mr. MOOR presented a petition from the Bankers, Magistrates, &c., of Geelong, praying for a separate Registration of Deeds.—Received.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved, that the Standing Orders, in reference to Private Bills be suspended preliminarily to his motion for leave to introduce the Bill to incorporate the Bank of New South Wales. This step, he explained, was rendered necessary, in consequence of the gentleman who had the conduct of this Bill, having been misled by a draft of their Standing Orders to suppose that three advertisements in the *Government Gazette*, would be sufficient.

This motion having been carried without opposition, the honorable gentleman proceeded to move for leave to bring in a Bill to Incorporate a certain Banking Company, to be established under the name, style, and title of "the Bank of New South Wales," and for other purposes in such Bill to be mentioned.

This motion was also carried without dissent.

BRIDGE OVER THE NEPEAN.

Mr. WENTWORTH, pursuant to leave, previously obtained, brought in a Bill to enable Mr. William Russell to erect a bridge over the Nepean, and to charge toll thereon.

The Bill having been read a first time, the honorable member gave notice of his intention, on Tuesday next, to move its reference to a Select Committee, and a similar reference of the petition presented by Mr. Martin, from Penrith, in connection with the same subject.

WOLLOMBI AND MACDONALD RIVER.

Mr. DANGAR moved, that the petition from the police district of Wollombi and the Macdonald River, praying that provision be made in the Estimates for 1851 for a Police Magistrate for that district, presented to him on the 28th ultimo, be referred to the Select Committee on Police. These districts, he remarked, had several times been alluded to as requiring peculiar attention with reference to their Police protection, owing to the scattered nature of the population, and to the fact of the population being composed chiefly of the middle classes. He was no advocate for the appointment of Police Magistrates; but there were certain districts in which such officers were necessary; and he conceived that the district from which this petition came was one of these.

The motion was put and carried.

RACING PRIZES.

The motion of which Mr. Murray had given notice, for an annual prize of £100 for Yass Races, stood over in consequence of that gentleman's absence.

The next motion was one by Mr. MOOR—"That an address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, praying that his Excellency the Governor will be pleased to place on the Estimates for the ensuing year, the sum of one hundred pounds, to be called the 'Prince's Plate,' to be run for at the next races at Melbourne, or some other race-course in the county of Bourke."

Mr. MOOR said, that notwithstanding his vote against a similar motion a few evenings ago, with reference to the Homebush Races, he would be acting with no inconsistency in pressing the present motion upon the House. There were, however, various circumstances which induced him to withdraw this motion; and more especially his knowledge that the Government had determined upon applying to the service of Port Phillip the whole of its revenue.

Leave was then granted to withdraw the motion.

COLONIAL SPIRITS DUTIES ABOLITION BILL.

Mr. MARTIN rose to move that the Colonial Spirits Duties Abolition Bill be read a second time. Believing, as he did, that this was the most important measure which had ever come under the consideration of the Council, he must deeply regret that it had fallen to his lot to introduce it. He had hoped that lot would have fallen upon more experienced shoulders—that it would have been sustained by greater influence and greater power than he thought he could ask at the hands of the House. No one, however, had come forward, and therefore he had felt it incumbent upon him to take the duty on himself. He was sorry to say, in opening the question, that intimation, which amounted to a threat, had been given by the Colonial Secretary, that he would oppose this measure, and with the forces he had at his command on the nominee members of the house, he had little doubt but that the present motion would be rejected. It would certainly have been better if a motion like the present, involving as it did so much of political principle and economic science, had been taken in hand by legislators more experienced than himself. This, however, they had refused to do, and he now presented himself before them to do what he considered was an act of duty. But whatever might be the result of the motion, he hoped it would not be forgotten that the Colonial Secretary had boasted, on the occasion of the first reading of the measure, that he would oppose it and defeat it. (Cries of no, no, from the Government benches.) The Colonial Secretary at least, relying on the support the nominee members would afford him, had promised his uncompromising opposition to the Bill. (Hear, hear, from the Colonial Secretary.) (The hon. member for some minutes continued to argue that the Colonial Secretary meant to oppose this Bill by his authority over the votes of nominees of the Crown. He then recapitulated the substance of the Bill, which has already appeared in the *Sydney Morning Herald.*) Now, it had been industriously circulated, that every grower of grapes, and every still-owner, would have a right to sell and dispose of spirits in any quantity under this Act. This was not true, for it was required that any spirits they might sell should be distilled from wine made of the grapes of their own growth. But the Bill went even further than that. It asked only that the grower should have a license to distil spirits from the produce of grapes of his own growth; and, further, that he should have a certain quantity of land under cultivation. By the present Distillation Act, every person having a license might distil from grain grown abroad; but the grower of grain here must also become a licensed distiller before he could apply his produce to the most profitable purpose. Under the present Act every person wishing to distil spirits, whether from the produce of this colony or that of other countries, was forced to become a licensed distiller. Another objection which had been raised to this measure was, that it gave the power to distil to cultivators of two acres of vineyard. But he was not wedded to this limitation. He was perfectly willing to make it ten acres if the Council so pleased. He had no doubt that the arguments adduced against the measure would be mainly based on the fact that it was an interference with the modern doctrine of free trade. That this measure might be considered by some hon. members as a retrograde step in that legislature which went to provide unrestricted and unprotected commerce with all nations. It might suit the Colonial Secretary to sneer at any measure which might be introduced in opposition to this policy. But he (Mr. Martin) contended that this doctrine of free trade was not the established policy of England. Every great political question in England showed that the principle was not yet settled, and the battle would have to be fought over again, and that the so-called system of free trade would soon be put an end to. The honorable member then read at great length extracts from the *Quarterly Review*, enforcing the principle of protection to home-grown produce, and proceeded to argue that if the growth of wool now was unprofitable or should become unprofitable, the enterprise of the colony must look to another pursuit. But, what was that other pursuit to be? There was already a limit affixed, by those whose opinions were valuable, to the production of wool and tallow. That production could only continue profitably to the colony to the boundary of the requisite demand. And where, he would ask, was the other pursuit which was to enlist colonial enterprise and colonial labour? (The honorable member read further extracts from the article in the *Quarterly Review*, to show that a reduction of the prices in the necessaries of life was not an undeviating symptom of prosperity.) He thought the argument used by this writer completely demolished the arguments of the free-traders, and that it could not be shown that any practical benefit to the people had arisen from them. But it would no doubt be also argued that the interference with free trade doctrines would make—a tremendous interference with the revenue of the colony. He thought the interests of the colony were of vaster importance than the mere maintenance of salaries, which ought to be reduced. But he believed it would be easy to show that the revenue would not be violently affected by this Bill. He found that the land under vintage cultivation was only 995 acres. The produce from this cultivation, even taking that one-half were converted into brandy, would only be about 9500 gallons. And what was this compared to the importation of foreign spirits, which he found last year to be 169,164 gallons. The home-made spirits were thus shown to be not one seventeenth part of the consumption of the colony, even allowing that one-half of the wine made in the colony was distilled into spirits. To supply the demand for spirits of colonial growth, would even now require the cultivation of upwards of 16,000 acres of land. The probable deficiency in the revenue would amount to about £2703. The enormous balance of the revenue derived from the duties on spirits were derived from imported spirits only. Nor was it to be believed that the abolition of the duties on colonial grown spirits would reduce the revenue. An immense quantity of rum was imported into the colonies from the East Indies, at a price of 1s. 1d. per gallon. With the duty, this spirit could be sold at something over 4s. 6d.; and when it was considered that six gallons of wine were required to make one gallon of spirit, it was obvious that the colonial manufacturer could not come into competition with the importer to any extent. And so with regard to spirits distilled from grain. He believed that it would require a bushel of grain to produce one gallon of proof spirit. With the expenses attendant on malting and other processes, that bushel of grain would cost 4s. 6d., which was the price at which the East Indian rum could be sold. No spirit made from malt could, he was informed, be sold to a profit in this colony at anything like so low a price as 4s. 6d.; while brandy distilled from wine could not get into the market under 11s. or 12s. Then, with regard to gin and whiskey, the case was the same. The same cost in producing would be required, while the same inferiority of the produce would prevail. Therefore, the argument that this measure would affect the revenue fell to the ground altogether: for it would not tend to diminish the revenue, except in such degree as it might serve to beat inferior imported spirits out of the market. The same arguments would also apply to another objection urged to this Bill, namely, that it had a demoralising tendency. He did not believe by the passing of this measure that the consumption of spirits would be augmented; but that on the contrary the spirits drank would, if equal in quantity, be better in quality. Nor had they any right to overlook the advantages which a measure like this would afford to the colony. He found by the returns annually furnished by the Colonial Secretary, that within the last ten years nearly thirty-four millions of bushels of grain had been imported into this colony at a cost of a million and upwards of money. Every bushel of which, excepting a small proportion of rice, might have been raised within the colony. It required, therefore, no argument to show, that while £100,000 had been annually taken from the pockets of the colonists for grain, £100,000 more had been taken from them for duties on spirits, which were not their own manufacture, and which did not encourage in any degree colonial enterprise. There was one other point of view to which he would entreat the attention of the House to this question. It was this—"Were they always to remain a nation of shepherds and stockmen? Were they always to deal in wool and tallow, and wool and tallow alone?" They might make wine, they might manufacture spirits; but this protection was sought for those who had not the time—the greater skill to come into competition with them. Foreign nations had an advantage in this respect. He sought for this measure only to put the colony on an equal footing with them. It must have occurred to any person who had reflected on the subject of the agricultural progress of different countries, that irrigation was the mainstay of their prosperity. Even in the olden times, the countries of the East devoted to this subject their attention; and to this he believed and hoped the attention of the colonists would be turned; and this Bill would give them a new incentive to do so. And he earnestly hoped that this Bill might be passed, as he believed it was essentially necessary to the growth of the prosperity of the country. In its present social position, the community seemed represented by two classes—a class of commission agents, and a class of wool growers. Between those two classes the colonists were divided; but those two classes preyed upon them and divided the spoil. He repudiated this principle, which made the prosperity of the country to depend upon sheep farming only. He knew it was the fashion in the colony to enlarge upon the intellectual and educational acquirements of the gentlemen who devoted their lives to sheep-keeping in the interior. But engaged as they were in pastoral pursuits, he would inquire what benefit did the colony derive from the talent or intellect of these men? How did they contribute morally, religiously, or socially, to the welfare and advancement of the colony? No doubt the number of these people was large, and if they were collected together their influence would be important; but separated and dispersed as they were, a small body of humbler people was of infinitely more importance than them. The Government had done nothing to support the wish to develop the agricultural resources of the colony. On the contrary, when applied to by a public company for land to grow sugar as a national experiment, it actually raised the upset price from £1 to 30s. per acre. Instead of giving the land, which it would have been the policy of a wise Government to have done, it actually raised the price. He thought he had now shown sufficiently, that as far as the promotion of agriculture was concerned, that this Bill was designed to increase, rather than to diminish the colonial commerce; while, with regard to morals, education, and intellectual improvement, he could little hope for advancement, whilst all the energies of the colony were lent to the furtherance of one pursuit. Another advantage, which he believed this Bill would give was, that it would give a value to the land of the colony—not the factitious value which it formerly possessed, and did even now possess, but an intrinsic value. He had now gone through such arguments as he believed to be necessary in support of this measure, and which he believed to be required on social, moral, and political grounds, notwithstanding the threat with which it had been met by the Colonial Secretary. That threat might have influence with those over whom the Colonial Secretary had control, but he hoped it would fall harmless on the minds of independent members of that House. He could not say a Bill like this would produce a sudden return of prosperity to the colony, but he believed it would tend to brighten the prospects and to reanimate the energies of those who had cast their fortunes in this country. That it would encourage the industry of the country, by the belief that that industry might be turned to good account. That with a climate of unexampled salubrity, with every assistance which could be afforded by nature, the tide of prosperity of the colony would no longer be doomed to ebb and flow as it had done, but that by asserting the right of protecting home industry, a great social, moral, and political advancement, might be secured to the country. With these observations he begged to move the second reading of the Bill.

Mr. DANGAR seconded the motion.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY: On a question of such great importance, he felt it necessary to trespass on the House; and perhaps he might claim their indulgence if he detained them longer than was usual with him. He had first, before proceeding to the question at issue, to advert to the opening portion of the honorable mover's speech, in which he (the Colonial Secretary) had been specially alluded to. The honorable member had chosen to charge him with having made use of a threat with regard to this measure. He (the Colonial Secretary) denied having done anything of the sort, or that he had boasted of any influence which would enable him to defeat such a measure. He sought not to exercise any official influence in that House, and if he had any influence in it over other members, he believed it arose from the general confidence that was entertained of the purity of his public conduct. It was at least in this confidence that he relied, and he could say that he had never found the reliance misplaced in that House. He should hardly have noticed this insinuation of the hon. member, but that he thought it but proper to set himself right with the House before entering into the grave and important question before them. He felt bound to oppose this measure, nor could he see any ground on which it deserved the support of the House. In the first place, he believed its effect would be frightfully to demoralise the community. If they chose to give spirits cheap to the people, they must remember that while they were accumulating crime, they were taking from the Government the means of repressing and punishing crime. This Bill, while it would go to increase the facility of obtaining the greatest incentive to crime, would diminish the means by which that crime could be detected and punished. But it was not alone in its social effects that he objected to this Bill. He objected to it on economical grounds. A similar cause in other countries had not been found to produce the results desirable here; neither did he believe that the desired results could be produced by any such means. He would take the case of the Cape: many millions of money had there been thrown away, under the shadow of this protective influence, until experience proved that there they could never produce a wine which would be purchased by the foreigner, or which could be profitable to the grower. He could not help believing, moreover, that the effect of this measure would be to destroy this colony as a wine growing country. It would tend to make it a spirit distilling country, and any increase in the growth of the vine would be for the increased distillation of spirits alone. The quality of the grape would be neglected, and large tracts of land, which might be made available for a certain sum of vineyard cultivation, would be cultivated with no other ultimate view than that of making spirits. It was perhaps well for him here to state that the wine-grower of the colony was protected. That all imported wine paid a duty of 15 per cent. on its value, while colonial wine paid none. And that further, the Act, 13th Vic., No. 9, section 3, empowered the owner of wine grown in his own vineyard, to sell in any quantity not exceeding two gallons, and also to give it to his servants in part payment of wages. There was also a further encouragement given to the manufacture of colonial spirits in the Act, 11th Vic., No. 7, which exempted from duty the brandy used in the fortification of colonial wine. Other regulations existed in the Distillation Act, which were also favourable to the colonial wine-grower. There was nothing in that Act to prevent the using of the lees of wine in colonial distillation. Again, the duty charged on colonial-made brandy was only 3s. 6d., while that on imported brandy was 6s., showing a differential duty in favour of colonial spirit of 2s. 6d. per gallon. It was also to be remembered that colonial spirits might be exported free of any duty whatever, and these precautions he thought served to show that due protection had been afforded to colonial interests. In reference to this question, it would be further remembered that an application was made to the Home Government some years ago, to equalise the duties charged on the wines of this colony and wines the growth of the Cape. At that period the duty charged on Australian wines was 5s. 6d., while that on Cape wines was only 2s. 9d. But this difference was discovered, and the imperial Act now admitted Australian wine at the same duty as Cape wine. As some reference had been made by the hon. member to statistics, he (the Colonial Secretary) would trouble the House with a few. He found from the annual returns which he had the honour to lay upon the table of the House, that in 1843, the number of acres under vineyard cultivation was 512; the number of gallons of wine made, 33,915; the number of gallons of brandy, 751. In 1849, he found the number of acres under vineyard cultivation was 1127; the number of gallons of wine produced, 100,163; the number of gallons of brandy, 17,081. From these statements it would be seen that the wine-growing interest had shown pretty clearly that it was not repressed or kept down in the colony. But he had yet graver objections to this measure, on principle. His opinions as to the salutary effect of free trade had been long fixed, nor could he ever again be led to believe that it was the province of Governors or legislatures to select certain articles of commerce on which to impose either restrictive or protective duties. The parties interested would best find out the markets in which they could sell or buy, and their profits or their losses should not be restrained by any act of the Legislature. The only article of commerce which he thought the Legislature had a right to lay hands on and to tax was this article of spirits, and he believed they were a legitimate article of taxation, because our trade in spirits rendered a large police force necessary. The hon. framer of this Bill had, in support of his views, quoted largely from an able article in the *Quarterly Review*. But to show how the opinions of able men differed on this question, he might perhaps be allowed to read a critique on this very article in the *Quarterly*, published in the *Economist* newspaper. (The hon. Colonial Secretary here quoted at considerable length the article alluded to.) Such were, in his opinion, the able and convincing arguments made in reply to this attack on free-trade measures. But this measure was not only confined to spirits distilled from grapes, but extended to spirits distilled from grain also. On this point, also, the honorable member had quoted statistics, and in answer he (the Colonial Secretary) would refer him back to statistics, and he found that, from 1844 to 1849, the total amount paid by the colony for imported bread stuffs, including potatoes, was £905,500, or somewhat more than £55,000 per annum. Now, he thought this return most conclusively proved that the colony could not supply, at present, a sufficient quantity of grain for human food; and what then the necessity of affording protection to the cultivation of grain, for the purpose of turning it into spirits. Such a measure must be injurious—must be fraught with ruin to the material and moral interests of the colony. And he would further add, that while this large importation of foreign grain was going on, how would it be discovered whether it was colonial or foreign grain which was distilled, and to which spirit the discriminating duty should reach? Some eight years ago, a discriminating duty had been placed on spirits—a differential duty was imposed on spirits distilled from grain, and on spirits distilled from sugar, in favour of the former. But the attempt then made to secure distillation from grain, turned out to be utterly fallacious; the great bulk of the spirits produced in the colony being distilled from sugar and molasses, and that at the cost of a great fraud on the revenue of the colony. There was also another strong objection to which this measure was open, and that was, the violent change which it would suddenly bring about in many circles. There were many perhaps who had made their arrangements, and had embarked their fortunes in reliance on the present state of the law, and the proposed alteration might bring precipitate and immediate ruin on them. With regard to the 2nd clause of the Act, too, he could not but think it open to strong objections. It gave every one the right to sell these colonial spirits, whether licensed or not licensed, to the great prejudice of the licensed publicans, who were taxed to a large extent. The words of the Act were clearly to give the right of sale of these spirits to all who grew them, and this he considered a gross invasion of the licensed publicans. But apart from this, give this right to make spirits, and this unlimited right to sell, and who could conceive a more crude—a more dangerous—and destructive legislation than this measure proposed. He earnestly hoped that in opposing it he should be assisted, not only by the nominees but by the representative members, who had the interest of the country at heart. He would beg briefly to refer to one argument which had been urged as to the revenue derived from these spirits. It had been argued that to relieve colonial spirits from duty would be a very slight interference with the revenue; but he considered that small as the amount of protection given would be, that to that amount it would be unjust. He looked upon all protection as robbery. He therefore set his face most resolutely against it. The honorable member, in the course of his speech, had alluded incidentally to the interference of the Government with regard to the sale of land at Moreton Bay to the Sugar Company. It was a mistake to imagine that the Government interfered in this matter at all—or that the Sugar Company were kept out of the land by the price set upon it by our Government. The 10s. an acre, could not have effected the purchase in any way, but the funds necessary were not forth coming. If the Company had any reason to complain, why had they not approached the Government; and for himself he could say, that he would most cordially have lent his assistance in obtaining the land for such a purpose at the minimum upset price, if it were not bought up by others at a larger sum. The hon. member, in the course of his speech, had alluded to an abundance of unemployed labour in the colony. If this was the case, he was not aware of it. He believed that excepting those, who with work or without it, were resolved to stay in Sydney, all could find remunerating employment,—employment with good wages and ample rations—comfortable lodging, fuel, and comforts, such as were little thought of by the English labourer. He would not say that he (the Colonial Secretary) was very favourable to the increase of wool growing; but whether it was good, or whether it was evil, it was a question which should be left to settle itself, and which must eventually settle itself. But the policy of the honorable member was to withdraw colonial enterprises from the growth of wool and tallow, and to direct it to wine and spirits, and for this purpose he offered a bounty on home made spirits. What was the reason that this particular species of agricultural produce was to be protected, while the wool-grower and tallow-producer were to be neglected? Better far to leave questions like this—as to the direction of trade—to the enterprise and intelligence of the colonists, than by undue legislation to crush those energies, which would assuredly be most advantageously left unfettered, either by protective or restrictive duties, in the development of Australian resources. Feeling strongly, as he did, on this question, he deemed it most proper that he should meet the motion for the second reading of the Bill, with a direct negative.

Mr. BERRY had never heard such weak arguments as those used by the Colonial Secretary in opposition to this Bill. The question of immorality had really nothing whatever to do with a subject of this nature; although it had been raised, not only here, but in the House of Commons. It did not follow that the question of protection or no protection was completely settled, because Cobden, the cotton-dyer, and his party, had obtained a temporary victory. On the Continent of Europe, and in the United States of America, protection still prevailed, and these countries flourished, while England was declining to her fall. The breach of agreement with this colony as to the sending of emigrants, on condition of exiles being at the same time received, was openly ascribed to the injury which England had sustained by the impoverishing operation of the much-lauded system of free trade. The whole of the other British colonies had been favoured more or less by protective duties, but the agricultural interests of this country had ever been oppressed and taxed. In spite of all the talk about immorality, the Government had had no objection to receive the wages of sin in the shape of the revenue derived from a tax upon spirits. The question was therefore one simply of revenue, and must be treated in this light. Such a scale of duties as that recommended in the letter of Mr. Fisher (published in the *Herald*) would be a wise one, and a Bill establishing this scale would command his (Mr. Berry's) support.

The COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS felt confident that the Bill, if passed in its present state, would prove highly detrimental to the revenue, and would at the same time produce a frightful amount of drunkenness: for he was convinced that most of the wine-growers would abandon the production of the more wholesome liquor, in order to devote their exclusive attention to distillation. If any boon was required to be granted to the growers of colonial wine and grain, the better course would be to establish a small differential duty upon colonial spirits, which the Home Government could not object to, as such a step would be in precise accordance with what was formerly proposed as to the encouragement of British gin. Another ground upon which he opposed this Bill was, that it would afford great encouragement to smuggling.

Mr. WENTWORTH thought that the public was greatly indebted to the honorable member who introduced this Bill, and participated in the feelings of that gentleman as to the abruptness of the announcement of an intention on the part of the Government to oppose it. The great arguments in favour of the Bill had been left untouched. If the Colonial Secretary entertained such very strong notions as to the great risk of encouraging drunkenness, his better and more consistent course would be to prohibit altogether the distillation and importation of spirits. There was no tangible ground for the assumption that colonial spirits would ultimately be produced so largely as to prevent the importation of foreign spirits. It was absurd to suppose that the wine growers would turn their exclusive attention to the production of these spirits. Besides this, the culture of the vine was a slow operation, and a great number of years would elapse before it would be even possible to produce such a quantity of spirits as that now imported. Suppose, however, for argument sake, that in the course of five or six years this result was attained. He must say that such an event would be a consummation devoutly to be wished for, and would of itself prove the wisdom of the measure. There were many sources from which they might derive a revenue to make up for this deficit in the colonial income. On the other hand, the benefit of such a result to the colony would be immense. No one could imagine that New South Wales could suffer any detriment by being able to save the exportation of £200,000 for the purchase of British and Foreign spirits. It was clear, indeed, that the colonists would have so much more to expend internally. This system of protection, which was denounced as a system of robbery, had governed for many years the policy of the Executive, which now opposed the Bill before the House. Of this nature was the differential duty in favour of colonial spirits which existed until recently. The differential duty upon tobacco, which at present existed, was also of precisely the same nature, and afforded an additional argument in favor of the present measure, in the fact that the protection thus afforded to the colonial production had not caused a falling off in the revenue derived from duties upon this imported article. The great principle of this Bill, and the principle which through this Bill it was desirable to inculcate upon the colonists, was, that no commodities which were the produce of New South Wales should be liable to taxation. If they wanted precedents for this step, they had only to go to the other side of the Atlantic, and follow the example of that great country, which, by a policy of this nature, had arisen from the position of a cluster of poor colonies to that of a mighty nation. The Report of Lord Durham as to the difference in the condition of the British North American colonies and the people in the United States in their immediate vicinity, contained abundant proof as to the superior wisdom of the protective policy pursued by the latter country. He (Mr. Wentworth) having halted for some time between free trade and protective principles, had made up his mind that the latter were the best. It was not wonderful that the mercantile interests should oppose any system which would deprive them of the profits which they derived from the present system; but suppose that by a protective system the colonists should be able in the course of some years to export their wool in a manufactured form, such a result would be of vast benefit to the community. Supposing for instance that cloth was worth 10s. per yard, and wool was worth 1s. per pound, they would have to export 10 pounds of wool for a single yard of cloth; but if the cloth was manufactured in the country, the value of their wool would be enhanced in exact proportion to the quantity of cloth which could be manufactured from it. A population would also grow up in the interior, and means of subsistence created for thousands of people. The argument as to leaving labour to find the best channels for its own employment had been used in America, and yet the protective policy of that country had been found a wise and beneficent one. There was an immense amount of labour in the colony, more especially in the rural districts, which was not employed, such as that of the families of small settlers and carriers, and a great quantity of grain would be produced by labour of this kind, if there was but a profitable market for it. There was a great disposition here, as elsewhere, to follow the precedent of great names; and the recent conversion of Sir Robert Peel had led numbers to follow in his wake. He did not believe, however, that even this statesman would long continue in his present opinions as to the relative merits of free-trade and protection; and, under any circumstances, the frightful working of the free-trade system would speedily compel the country to retrace its steps. The immense importations of foreign grain, and of foreign manufactures, had already produced most alarming effects. But, whatever might be the policy of England, he trusted that honorable members would deem the policy of America the wisest example for them to follow. It was under this policy that that country had become great, and a similar policy was pursued by every nation of Europe, with the exception only of England. It was such a policy too that had produced the dense population of China. The honorable gentleman concluded by a quotation from Mr. Allison's celebrated article in *Blackwood* on the Free Trade System.

Mr. DONALDSON: If the honorable member who introduced this Bill had done so with the intention of getting up a debate, he had succeeded; but if he expected to pass such a crude measure through the House, he would be grievously disappointed. It was a measure not only at variance with the spirit of the age, but opposed at the same time to all the principles which any thinking person could lay down

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for carrying out the government of this country. The Bill would entail a most bold and hazardous innovation The revenue of the country was raised upon a protective principle by duties on imported articles; no doubt, if they had to begin again, they might begin upon a much better principle; but the present measure ran a tilt against the whole existent system, and would cast it over, not gradually, but immediately. The hon. gentleman sought, doubtless, to set himself up as a political reformer, whose dictum was to set aside that of all the home politicians. Upon this question, any one, by quoting extracts and arguments from the works and speeches of clever men at home, could prolong a debate *ad infinitum*. The principles on which they sought to set out in legislating for the benefits of the colony, were at variance with those which had been found to benefit the elder countries of the world, and to promote the commercial wealth of their inhabitants. He objected to the Bill upon three grounds—social, political, and fiscal. About the two former he should say but little, for people had a right to get drunk or not, as they pleased, and it was useless to attempt any legislative interference for preventing this vice. The effect of such a step upon the revenue was one against which they had a right to guard. The very case of the protection duty upon tobacco proved that no system of this nature would materially benefit colonial industry; for this latter duty had not had the effect of increasing to any extent the production of this commodity, or to assist it in its competition with the American produce. He denied that England had suffered in taking the lead in the adoption of free trade principles, and was convinced, on the contrary, that other countries which had as yet maintained the old protective systems, would be compelled, by the pressure from within their own limits, to follow the example which England, the greatest commercial nation of the world, had set them. It was true that the grain imports of England had increased during the time that free trade had prevailed, but there was a corresponding increase in her exports, which had not been alluded to.

Mr MARTIN, in reply, referred first to the answer of the Colonial Secretary, as to the charge against the latter of having held out a threat of opposing the voices of the Government officials and nominees to this measure. Whatever might be said by the hon. gentlemen, he said it was very singular that these gentlemen were always found voting together, upon any question in which the Executive thought its interests were concerned. No tangible reason had been given to show that the loss by the revenue would be to the extent mentioned by the Colonial Secretary, and the quotations on the other side had neither force nor application. The growth of the additional grain and vines would not diminish the quantity of wool and tallow, as the former would be produced by labour at present profitless; and the country would, therefore, be enriched in proportion to the extent of the additional production. He had never intended to confer the privilege of retailing upon the growers and the distillers; and if there was anything in the Bill which could produce such an effect, he should have been quite ready to assent to any alteration of it in committee. The whole of the declaration upon this point was therefore thrown away. From the very moment that the United States had become an independent country its policy had been protective. It was owing to this policy that the growth of cotton had been made general. He doubted not that this Bill would be rejected; but the discussion would not end here, for another Bill would be introduced into the House, upon which hon. members would be called on to say whether, at all events, they would not encourage this species of production by a differential duty. It was probable that in this case many who were now inclined to vote with the Colonial Secretary would take a different view.

The House then divided upon the motion, with the following result:—

Ayes.	Noes.
Mr. Wentworth	The Colonial Secretary
Nichols	Attorney-General
Dangar	Collector of Customs
Murray	Colonel Snodgrass
Martin (Teller.)	The Auditor-General
	Commander of the Forces
	Mr. Allen
	Icely
	The Colonial Treasurer
	Mr. W. Macarthur
	Captain King
	Mr. Parker
	Donaldson
	Suttor
	Byrnes
	Oakes
	Cooper (Teller.)

Ayes 5
Noes 17

Majority against the Bill ... 12

JUVENILE OFFENDERS' PUNISHMENT BILL.

The above Bill, which had been placed on Orders of the Day for third reading, was ordered to be further considered in Committee on Thursday, for the amendment of the seventh clause.

CATTLE PROTECTION BILL.

The consideration in Committee of this Bill was postponed until Thursday.

Council adjourned at eight P.M., until three o'clock, on Thursday afternoon.

COUNCIL PAPER.

EARL GREY'S REPLY TO DR. LANG'S CHARGES.

No. 24.

Copy of a Despatch from the Right Hon. Earl Grey to Governor Sir Charles A. Fitz Roy.

Downing-street,
15th December, 1849.

Sir,—1. In some of the London newspapers, published on the 17th and 19th of last month, you will find that Dr. Lang has printed a letter which he addressed to me, and in which, with a considerable amount of personal invective, he complains that he has been treated with discourtesy, that the emigration schemes propounded by him have been unjustly rejected, that undue assistance has been afforded to the clergy of the Church of England and of Rome as compared with the clergy of Scotland, and that in the selection of emigrants for New South Wales an unfair preference has been shown to Irish orphans belonging to the Church of Rome.

2. The charge of discourtesy, so far as it may relate to personal interviews, must rest on Dr. Lang's own assertion, and can only be met by a direct counter-assertion. I do not remember, nor does he state, that I had any interview with him myself. But I am assured by the gentlemen of my department who had any occasion to see Dr. Lang, that his statement on this point is entirely without foundation. In so far as the charge may refer to the style employed in written communications, you are in possession of all the principal letters which have been addressed to Dr. Lang, and they may speak for themselves.

3. But one remark which I must make upon this subject is, that in the course of nearly three years during which Dr. Lang informs me that he has been in England, he never once addressed a complaint to me, either as to the discourtesy which he alleges that he met with, or on any other of the topics upon which he now animadverts. It was only when he had already embarked in the ship which was to convey him from this country, and it was no longer possible that he could be called upon to make good his statements, and after it had been discovered that his conduct in certain transactions might become the subject of a prosecution at law, that he addressed, not in reality to me, but to the public, which is unacquainted with the circumstances to which he adverts, a letter, calculated to create an entirely erroneous impression as to what has passed between himself and the departments of the Government with which he has been so long in communication.

4. The papers enclosed in my recent Despatch, No. 189, of the 30th of November, contain evidence of the following facts—first, that the plans for the promotion of emigration which Dr. Lang successively proposed to me differed so little from each other, and that in each new proposal he took so little notice either of the objections pointed out to those preceding it, or of the offers repeatedly made to him to promote the objects he had in view if he would assent to more reasonable terms, that it is difficult to suppose that he was acting in earnest, or wished to bring the matter to any practical conclusion. Secondly, that while he was thus keeping in ostensible communication with this office, he persuaded the public that he was carrying on negotiations with Her Majesty's Government which were likely to lead to a favourable result, and that even important concessions had been made to his advantage. Thirdly, that by a discreditable though transparent manœuvre, he pretended to make a request to me before the departure of a certain vessel, but kept back the letter until it had sailed, and in the meanwhile sent out to you by that very ship a letter designed to make you believe that his request had been granted, and to lead you thereby into making certain payments of money and certain grants of land, which he knew he was not entitled to claim. Fourthly, that having been repeatedly warned that any emigrants sent out in the manner in which those despatched on that occasion were sent out, would not be entitled to grants of land, he induced them nevertheless to pay for their passages, and to emigrate under the impression that they were so entitled; so that these emigrants arrived under circumstances altogether different from those they expected, and some of them, it may be inferred from your report, in actual want of the means of subsistence. These are the charges, founded on the evidence of his own letters, under which Dr. Lang now labours; and their gravity is such, that unless they can be refuted, it would seem almost unnecessary further to notice any of his allegations.

5. But thinking that it may be more proper to afford you the means of disabusing the public mind upon the subject of Dr. Lang's misrepresentations, which will doubtless be widely circulated in the colony, I shall proceed to examine such of them as are reducible to issues of fact; from these it may be judged what weight should be attached to such of them as are matter of opinion.

6. He complains that his schemes of emigration were rejected, and implies that a general disposition was shown to discourage any plans for promoting that important object. Now in the letter from this office to Mr. Bazley, enclosed in my Despatch, No. 188, of the 29th November, I had occasion to show that Dr. Lang's scheme of emigration went merely to confer upon himself, or any person whom he might take into partnership with him, a large pecuniary profit, without any advantage to the public. The only effect of his proposal would have been to transfer the selection and conveyance of emigrants to less trustworthy hands than those to which it is now confided, at a greatly enhanced cost. More money must have been paid for the emigrants, or, in other words, fewer could have been sent to the colony, in order that Dr. Lang and his partners might make their private gain, and also exercise a power of admitting or rejecting, at their pleasure, the candidates for emigration at the expense of the colony. The important duty of selecting and conveying emigrants to the colony would have been taken out of the hands of public officers responsible for their conduct, and entrusted to those of private and irresponsible individuals. Whether the public would have gained by the change may be judged by the fact, that in the only ship despatched by Dr. Lang, of which the arrival has yet been reported, sickness prevailed to an extent, of which, I believe, there is no example in any of the numerous ships which of late years have proceeded to Australia under the superintendence of the Emigration Commissioners.

7. But his land schemes were perhaps even more objectionable. The particulars of these are fully stated in the papers enclosed in my Despatch, No. 189, of the 30th of November. The real effect of what Dr. Lang suggested was—that vast tracts of country, in the most promising situations, should be set apart for him, and the persons whom he might take into partnership, without any other payment whatever than the merely nominal rent which is demanded for sheep-runs lying in the unsettled districts, so that neither settlers now residing in the colony, nor emigrants coming from the United Kingdom should be at liberty to buy any of these lands; but that it should be open to Dr. Lang to purchase from time to time such portions as it might suit him to select. Nor even then was Dr. Lang or his company to be required to pay for them; it would be enough to show that a certain number of emigrants, considered equivalent to the price of the lands, had reached the colony under their auspices. In short, the whole progress of private settlement in some of the best districts of the colony was to be arrested, in order that Dr. Lang's company might at their leisure pick out such portions of these districts as, in the lapse of several years, they might find it convenient to appropriate, without their at any time paying to the public any part of the price of these lands in money.

8. It is needless to say, that no minister of the Crown could have so far betrayed his duty as to listen to these extravagant schemes for private emolument. And yet, these were the proposals of which the rejection is treated by Dr. Lang as a proof of opposition to sound and disinterested plans of colonization.

9. So little, however, did there exist any such desire, as he alleges, to throw obstacles in his way, that I find, that when he proposed to make deposits of money, in order to acquire the right, under the established regulations, of sending out emigrants, the Commissioners, in their desire to afford him every assistance, went almost beyond their duty in the extent to which they bore with his numerous evasions and irregularities. On this subject you will find the particulars of what took place stated in the enclosed memorandum from the Commissioners. You will perceive from it that Dr. Lang was continually behind-hand in making the deposits of money which he promised, and that he never afforded proper opportunities, although frequently reminded of it, for inspecting the emigrants; but, instead of this, while he professed his readiness to do what was requisite, he always found some excuse for its omission. The Commissioners dispensed in his favour with some formalities, and made extraordinary efforts to complete others, and did not finally refuse to admit of any more relaxations of their rules to facilitate his operations, until they were compelled to do so by the impossibility of keeping Dr. Lang to any of his engagements. The return which they have received for their concessions in his behalf is, that in leaving the country, Dr. Lang has asserted that he has met with nothing but incivility and obstruction.

10. Next I proceed to Dr. Lang's remarks upon the granting of assistance to clergymen and ministers to reach the colony. He begins by mentioning that he had selected and sent to the colonies twelve or eighteen ministers, and that he was taking out in the same vessel with himself twenty-four candidates for the ministry. He then states, that as "the Emigration Department was sending out Episcopalian Ministers and Romish priests at the public expense," he thought that "the same indulgence might be extended to such ministers" as he had referred to; but that his application to this effect was "most ungraciously refused." For this statement I can find no foundation in fact. The only application relating to the conveyance of clergymen to the colony which Dr. Lang is recorded to have made, or of which I have any knowledge, is the one of which a copy was enclosed to you in my Despatch, No. 146, of the 8th September last, and in which, after making one of his repeated proposals to form a company upon inadmissible terms, Dr. Lang asked that free passages might be granted to such ministers and schoolmasters as were recommended by its agents. The reply which I directed to be made to him, as you are aware from my former Despatch, was as follows: "Until the company may be organised, and make the deposits of money which would entitle it to nominate and despatch large bodies of emigrants, His Lordship considers it premature to discuss the accessory details further than to state that whenever numerous emigrants have been sent out to the colonies, the Government has always been disposed to promote also the emigration of ministers of the same religious persuasion with themselves." It appears, therefore, that although I refused to enter beforehand into the discussion of all the privileges which might be conceded to a company, until it were ascertained whether the proposal for its foundation might not turn out, as had so often occurred before, to be illusory, yet far from expressing any unwillingness to send out Presbyterian ministers with Presbyterian emigrants, I declared the general willingness of the Government to adopt such a course.

11. I need scarcely observe, however, that under no circumstances could it have been in my power to provide in Dr. Lang's favour, if such were his meaning, for the passage of 36 ministers and candidates for the ministry.

12. His allusion to the practice of the Emigration Commissioners requires explanation. They have been accustomed to offer passages to schoolmasters of the same religious persuasion as the emigrants going out in any vessel they were about to despatch. An association of gentlemen had offered to facilitate the supply in that capacity of clergymen (who must be the most desirable class of teachers), if the Commissioners would somewhat improve the character of the accommodation to be allowed. This was assented to, with the understanding, of course, that clergymen of the Church of England would only go with English emigrant ships, and subject to the express proviso that the whole number of clergymen so sent was not to exceed the proportion of one to every two thousand emigrants.

13. By the memorandum from the Commissioners, you will see that it so happens that not a single priest of the Church of Rome has hitherto been sent out by the Emigration Commissioners, although it is no more than fit and proper, and is fully intended, that whenever a priest is proceeding to the colony, he should be sent, if possible, in one of the ships conveying orphan emigrants belonging to that Church. And whilst some clergymen of the Church of England have gone out as teachers under that arrangement, only one ship has since gone out with Scotch emigrants, and no Scotch minister was proposed to proceed as a teacher in that vessel. Indeed, it is evident that until there may be intelligence of the existence of congregations requiring pastors, and of places of worship to be supplied with ministers, it would be very imprudent to send a clergyman in every emigrant ship which sails.

14. I have entered into these explanations, because I should be very sorry if it could be supposed that Her Majesty's Government were insensible to any just claims on the part of any of the Presbyterian clergy, the value of whose services is too well known to require acknowledgment or praise from me. At the same time I must observe, that Dr. Lang, as you are aware, has long since ceased to have any connection with the Church of Scotland, and if he holds a commission to act in the selection of ministers for any other organized body of Christians in the colony, he certainly did not produce it to me in making his application. It is very possible that he may have such authority, but he did not show it, and yet it could hardly have been more than reasonable to expect some evidence of it, before I could agree, on behalf of Her Majesty's Government, to provide, at the suggestion of an individual, payment of the passages of a large number of ministers of religion, without any authentic information at all of the existence of a field for their labour. Into these considerations, however, it is unnecessary to enter further, inasmuch as the question was not really submitted by Dr. Lang, otherwise than as contingent upon the formation of a company which was never constituted.

15. It only remains to notice Dr. Lang's complaints respecting the Irish Orphan Girls. These complaints may be soon disposed of. The Government has certainly never adopted the course of sending equal numbers of emigrants from each of the three United Kingdoms; and though Dr. Lang seems to consider it a grave matter of complaint that this was not done, it would obviously have been an unjust mode of proceeding, considering the great inequality in the number of their respective populations. The Emigration Commissioners have been ordered to adopt the fairer rule of sending from each division of the United Kingdom a quota of emigrants proportioned to its share of the total population of the realm.

16. Female Orphans were selected to form part of the Emigration from Ireland, because various benevolent persons familiar with the state of society at home, and others connected with the colonies, concurred in thinking that they were a class of Irish emigrants which might at times be received with great advantage both to the colonies and to themselves. Dr. Lang is quite mistaken in treating of them as exclusively Roman Catholics, for it happens that all the first orphans proceeded from the North of Ireland, and were Protestants. But whether they be Roman Catholic or Protestant is a question which Her Majesty's Government cannot permit to have any weight in deciding on the selection of the Queen's subjects for a boon which is, and ought to be, open to all without distinction of religion, and it is obvious that the only ground on which Dr. Lang, or any one else, could have any pretence to complain, would be, if any partiality were shown in sending more than its due share from some one of the three divisions of the United Kingdom.

17. Now by the memorandum received from the Emigration Commissioners, you will find that whilst the correct proportion of emigrants, according to population, would be about sixty per cent. for England, ten for Scotland, and thirty for Ireland.—the Scotch emigrants have in fact amounted to nearly fifteen per cent., and the Irish to twenty-eight per cent., or less than their proper share. So far from there having been that injustice towards Scotland, or towards Protestant parts of the Kingdom, of which Dr. Lang thinks proper with so much acrimony to complain, it turns out that the inequality for the moment, is precisely in the opposite direction. This, however, of course is only a temporary inequality, which in the conduct of a large and constantly fluctuating service must sometimes occur, and which it will be the care, as it is the duty, of the Commissioners to redress as soon as possible by bringing up any arrears of emigration which are due to Ireland.

18. In the mean time this fact may show how little excuse Dr. Lang has had for appealing on this subject to a class of feelings too easily excited; and for endeavouring to stir up mutual jealousy and religious animosities between different portions of his countrymen.

19. Here I close my examination of his letter. It has been no grateful task to expose so many inaccuracies. But far more do I regret the occasion by which they have been elicited; and that a man who once held the honorable post of head of the Scotch Church in the colony, should have issued so many unfounded and intemperate assertions, because he has not been allowed to carry on schemes of emigration from which he would have derived great individual gain at the cost of the public.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) GREY.

(Copy.)

Memo. of the principal correspondence between Dr. Lang and the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners during Dr. Lang's recent residence in England.

Dr. Lang arrived in England early in 1847, and after one or two unimportant communications, he, on the 13th of August, addressed to this office an enquiry, whether any portion of the emigrants about to be despatched to New South Wales would be selected from Scotland. He was informed, in answer, that a fair proportion of the emigrants would be selected from Scotland, and that if he had any suitable emigrants to recommend, the Commissioners would be ready to take their cases into consideration; an offer, however, which he made almost simultaneously to act as agent for the Board, was declined.

Twelve months afterwards, on the 7th September, 1848, Dr. Lang submitted the scheme of a proposed Colonization Company, of which he was to be the chairman, and applied for very extensive relaxations of the established rules in their favour. He was answered that under the then existing circumstances of emigration, the Commissioners would not feel justified, in fairness to the colony, in recommending a compliance with this application.

On the 9th December, Dr. Lang gave the Commissioners notice that he intended to send out emigrants to Moreton Bay, in the ship Chasely, then in the London Docks, in virtue of a deposit to be made for the purchase of land. On the same day he was told in reply, that as soon as the money was deposited directions would be given to survey the vessel, and to ascertain on what terms the owners would take out emigrants.

On the 13th December, the Commissioners informed Dr Lang that it had been reported to them that there were 150 passengers on board the Chasely, whom they presumed to be his emigrants, and reminded him that he must send in the names and particulars of the people, to enable them to be examined. On the 15th, the day before the ship was appointed to sail, he was again reminded that the particulars of the people had not been sent in, and that in the absence of this information the Board could not grant passages.

On the 16th December, he replied, excusing himself for the delay—stating that it did not arise from any wish to contravene the regulations, but that he had been under the erroneous impression that the usual forms of application would not be required, and that he would in future attend to the regulations. This letter was received on the 18th December at 4 o'clock. An immediate answer was given, dispensing with the forms, and stating that Lieut. Lean would be authorised to examine the people at Gravesend upon the nominal list given in; and that passages would be granted to as many as the deposit, which was then only £500, would cover. Thus, so far from throwing impediments in the way of Dr. Lang, the Commissioners went out of their usual course, to afford him facilities, both by waiving the ordinary forms, and by expending the whole of his deposit in the conveyance of emigrants, instead of restricting him to five emigrants for every £100.

Dr. Lang had promised, it will be seen, to be more careful in future in observing the established regulations; but he nevertheless continued as irregular as before, especially in the matter of deposits of money, which were rarely made in time to cover all the emigrants in each ship. This office, however, was so unwilling to throw difficulties in his way, that they continued to pass his emigrants to the full amount of his deposit; and it was not till the month of June, 1849, that the Commissioners peremptorily refused to sanction any further irregularities, or to pass any emigrants for whom the deposit had not been previously made.

In respect to the refusal to send out Scotch ministers, while Episcopal ministers and Romish priests were being sent out at the public expense," Dr. Lang's statement is not borne out by the facts. The authority from the Colonial Office, to send in the Commissioners' ships clergymen of the Church of England, was dated, 11th April, 1849. Since that date passages have been provided for six clergymen of the Church of England; but as yet no clergyman of the Church of Rome has come forward.

It is evident, that as clergymen receive their passage in consideration of their undertaking the religious instruction of the emigrants on the voyage, it would have been impossible to send out a Scotch clergyman in any vessel in which the majority of the emigrants were not Scotch. But since the beginning of this year, only one vessel has sailed in which a majority were Scotch, and that vessel, the Blonde, sailed in September last. The Commissioners had not then before them a single application from a Scotch clergyman for such an appointment; nor had any such person, as far as they can recollect, ever been proposed to them from any other quarter. They had, therefore, no power of appointing a Scotch clergyman to this vessel.

Lastly, in regard to Irish emigrants, it will be seen from the subjoined numbers that the Irish emigration to New South Wales, since the resumption of emigration in 1847, so far from being in excess is, up to the present time, slightly in arrear. The proportion of the population of the three kingdoms is about—

England	69·8 per cent.
Scotland	9·8 ,,
Ireland	30·6 ,,

The number of emigrants sent out to New South Wales since the resumption of emigration has been

English	14,088
Irish	3,638
Scotch	6,911
	24,637

being in the proportion of—

English	57·2 per cent.
Scotch	14·8 ,,
Irish	28· ,,

Of the Irish, 2488 were orphan girls, who were taken as being a class well suited to the peculiar wants of the colony, and as being for many reasons the most eligible class of Irish emigrants that it was possible to select. They have in general given satisfaction in the colony, and until Dr. Lang's letter appeared, the idea of their producing any effect on the religious persuasion of the Australian colonies probably never occurred to any one.

COLONIAL LAND AND EMIGRATION COMMISSIONERS.

November 30, 1849.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

TUESDAY.

BEFORE W. H. KERR, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of James Callwell, an adjourned single meeting, further adjourned for a fortnight.

NEW INSOLVENT.

Patrick Hayes, of Parramatta, draper. Amount of liabilities, £1511. Amount of assets—Personal property and moneys, £1050; book debts, £132: — £1182. Amount of deficiency, £329. Mr. W. Perry, official assignee.

MEETING TO-MORROW.

In the estate of William Haurott Cory, an adjourned single meeting, at half-past 10 o'clock.

In the estate of Thomas George Sawkins, Richard Gow, and Michael Doyle, certificate meetings, at noon.

THE RAILWAY FESTIVAL.

THIS day, the most important work ever undertaken in this colony is to be commenced. The first turf of the Sydney Railway is to be turned, and from the great interest which has been excited, we have no doubt that if the weather is fine there will be the largest assemblage of people that has met in Australia. We believe the following are the principal arrangements which have been made:-

The company will be admitted at 12 o'clock, and the bands will play appropriate airs until the arrival of his Excellency the Governor.

His Excellency the Governor and suite will arrive at 1 o'clock exactly, and be received at the gate by the Directors of the Railway Company; the President will escort the Honorable Mrs. Keith Stewart from the gate to the centre of the circle, which will be formed round the spot where the turf is to be turned; the stewards will be placed inside the circle to preserve the boundaries, and will receive his Excellency and suite with the Directors.

On His Excellency's entrance at the gate of the enclosure, the Military band will play the National Anthem, and continue it until the arrival of the party in the circle.

The President will initiate the proceedings, and introduce the Engineer of the Company, who will hand to Mrs. Stewart the spade prepared for the occasion. Mrs. Stewart will then turn the turf, and place it in the barrow, which will be wheeled away by the Manager of the Company, who, on his return, will deliver a congratulatory address to his Excellency the Governor on the commencement of this great enterprise during his administration; to which His Excellency will reply. The band will then play "Rule Britannia," and the assembled Company will give three cheers.

The President will then conduct Mrs. Stewart to her seat at the table, in the tent for refreshments; the band playing "The Roast Beef of Old England."

Carriages are to approach the Railway ground by Botany-street, opposite Harris-street, and to enter Cleveland Paddock through an opening made in the fence, about two hundred yards from Parramatta-street, and to draw up at the gate on the south side of the enclosure.

Provision is made for the sale of tickets at the entrance of the tent enclosure.

COURT OF REQUESTS.—This Court will be opened, *pro formâ*, at the usual hour, and adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning (Thursday), in consequence of a Government Order for the closing of all public offices.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS.

ESTIMATE of the Cost of the present Military Establishment of South Australia, for one year.

1. Pay, Money Allowances, and Contingencies of Detachment 11th Regiment, consisting of 3 officers and 63 non-commissioned officers and privates		£1950 0 0
2. Pay to Military Staff (Command Pay, &c.)		109 10 0
3. Pay, Money Allowances, and Contingencies of Commissariat Establishment, consisting of Assistant Commissary-General, Clerk, and Officekeeper		560 0 0
4. Pay and Expenditure of Barrack Department, including—		
Pay to Barrack-master (Assistant Commissary Acting)	nil.	
Pay of Barrack-Sergeant	£ 54 15 0	
Purchase and repair of Furniture and Utensils, washing and repairs of Bedding, and Miscellaneous Expenditure	85 0 0	
Rent of Barracks and Office-rent	280 0 0	
Lodging-Money for 4 officers and Barrack-Sergeant	305 0 0	
Fuel and Light	260 0 0	
		984 15 0
5. Transport		80 0 0
6. Rations (the stoppages made from the pay of officers and men cover the cost)		nil.
Total cost of Military Protection		£3684 5 0

NOTE.—Estimate 4, which is given in detail, embraces (probably) all the items and amounts which the colony would be called upon to defray (less the pay of Barrack-Sergeant), in the event of military protection being limited to a "Guard in the Capital," that guard consisting of the present strength. A diminution in the strength would lead to a proportionate reduction in the estimate. It should, however, be observed, that this expenditure would be covered by the saving to the colony, in being enabled to make its remittances to England for emigration and other public services, through the medium of the Commissariat, at par. The average of those remittances for the five years ended 31st ult has been above £40,000 per annum (£223,000 in all), the charges on which, if made by bank drafts, at the average rate of exchange—say 3 per cent premium—would have been about £1200 per annum.

W. H. MATURIN,
Assistant Commissary-General.
Commissariat, Adelaide, June 11.

SOCIETY OF LICENSED VICTUALLERS.—The seventh Quarterly General Meeting of this Society was held on Monday last, July 1, at the Committee Rooms, Skinner's Hotel, George street. The Secretary read the half-yearly Report of the Committee of Management. It showed the steady progress of the Society, as evinced by the increase in the numbers of its members, and honorary members, as well as by the favourable state of its funds. The Report adverted to several topics now before the local legislature of material interest to all parties connected with the Society, whether licensed victuallers, distillers, or brewers; and the attention of the members was particularly called to the "*Malt Liquors' Bill*," and the "*Colonial Spirits Duties Abolition Bill*," wherein it was threatened to invade the privileges of all classes of licensed dealers in fermented and spirituous liquors. The Committee invited the attention of the society to the letter (lately published in the *Sydney Morning Herald*) from Mr. H. Fisher, of the Glenmore Distillery, wherein the unconstitutional principles involved in the second Bill, named above, were especially brought before the notice of the Licensed Victualler's Association. The Committee further notified their intention to bring a Bill before the Legislative Council, at an early moment of the present session, for amending and repealing various obnoxious clauses in the present Acts for licensing public-houses, theatres, and other places of public amusement. Lastly, the Committee intimated that the preliminary arrangements for publishing a weekly newspaper, in connection with the society, were in sufficient train to allow of the immediate appearance of the first number, and that the *Sydney Courier*, would be published forthwith. The Report was received and adopted, and the thanks of the meeting tendered to the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and General Committee, for their zeal and ability in conducting the executive business of the Society.

REPRESENTATION OF THE CITY.—A meeting of the friends of Mr. J. R. Holden was held at the Royal Hotel, last night, pursuant to notice. The object of the meeting was to afford Mr. Holden an opportunity of explaining to the electors his views on certain matters which are now uppermost in the public mind. In reference to transportation, he is decidedly opposed to its resumption to this colony in any shape or under any terms whatever. He is favourable to an extension of the franchise, though not prepared to say exactly to what extent; and with reference to the representation of this city, he always was and still is of opinion that its representation is so inadequate as almost to amount to no representation at all, as compared with the rest of the colony. In respect of education, considering a good education to be better than a pocket full of money, he would, if elected, do all in his power to place within the reach of the colonists those means and appliances which would render the expense and risk of sending their sons away from Australia, in order to fit them for their station in Australia; as, independently of the necessity of providing means for the qualification of the colonial youth for the several professions, the experience of the past was, that no parent was justified in incurring, not the expense merely, but the risk attendant upon his son's sojourn in England, where, without an adviser, he is more likely to acquire the vices than the virtues of England. In respect to his regard for religious toleration, he would not say a single word beyond a reference to the signatures appended to the requisition, in obedience to which he had come out as a candidate,—embracing, as they did, he believed, the names of persons of every shade of religious opinion in the colony, as quite sufficient voucher that he was likely to act up to the precept, "to do unto others as he would wish them to act towards himself." In regard to the privilege question, brought forward by Mr. Wentworth, he was strenuously and diametrically opposed to it. The law of libel was sufficiently stringent without any aid of this description; and he would be found opposing, to the utmost, every attempt to gag the press,—in which light he regarded the measure proposed by Mr. Wentworth. If they thought fit to return him as their representative, he would go in unfettered by any man or set of men—with a determination to do his duty without fear, favour, or affection; measures, and not men, would be his motto. While on this subject, he would take the opportunity of openly and flatly contradicting an assertion which he was informed had been made in that room a few days ago—that if the electors returned him, they would by that act add a joint to Wentworth's tail. He would follow in the wake of no man—pin his faith upon the sleeve of no man—do the bidding of no man; but, on the principle he had just announced, would in every case vote according to his conscience, irrespective of the conduct of any other member of the legislature. Before sitting down, he stated that this was the third time he had been solicited to come forward as a candidate for the suffrages of the citizens, and that he considered was an honour which he should ever have in proud remembrance; he had hitherto declined, because he feared that circumstances might arise to render necessary his return to England; but in at last acceding to the request of his friends he had come to the resolution that at whatever expense or inconvenience to himself, he would not leave the colony until the expiration of the period for which this election would last—possibly only to the end of the present session.—There were, perhaps, 400 persons present, who, with the exception of some half dozen noisy men, and about a score of boys, heard the candidate with attention. A resolution was adopted approving the statements of Mr. Holden, and the meeting broke up.

IMMIGRATION.—Fifteen married agricultural labourers by the Maria may be hired on board that ship on Friday. The orphans by the same vessel will be ready for hiring in about a week.

CONSECRATION.—The Lord Bishop of Sydney will consecrate the new Church of St. Paul's at the Pennant Hills to-morrow. This neat little building is a Chapel of Ease to the Church at Ryde.

POLICE OFFICE.—The business of this Court was yesterday transacted by the Right Worshipful the Mayor, with Alderman Egan; neither of the gentlemen on the roster were present. For Bench duty, to-day, Messrs. Cooper, Donaldson, and Dawes, have been summoned; but, being a holiday, it is not intended that any business beyond the drunkard list shall be entered upon.

COMMITTALS.—An aboriginal, who describes himself as Native Billy, was on Monday evening given into custody by one Hart, a dealer, in Pitt-street, for stealing from his shop a bason of the value of 2s. 6d. which was found in his possession, and yesterday, Billy was committed for trial at the Quarter Sessions.—On Monday night, a woman named M'Lean, was given into custody by a publican named Smedley, for stealing a kettle, of the value of 5s. from his premises. She was found with the property in her possession. She had nothing to say in her defence, and she was committed for trial.—On Monday, afternoon, Patrick Leary, a resident in Sydney-place (otherwise Durand's-alley) was apprehended for having on the previous day stolen one pair of boots from the residence of a shoemaker named Charles Trinouth. Yesterday, the prosecutor deposed that on Sunday, he and his wife were away from home a portion of the day, and on his return he missed a pair of navigator's boots, value about 16s. and from having learned that Leary, who for two or three days of last week had been working for him, had been about the premises in his absence, suspected him of being the thief. In the course of Monday morning, he met Leary in Bathurst-street, and saw peeping from under his apparel a pair of boots which he knew were those which had on the previous day been stolen from his house; he laid hold of one of them, whereupon Leary knocked him down, and made off, followed by Trinouth as far as Durand's-alley; on getting up with Leary, the boots had disappeared, but Leary and a number of other persons began to abuse and pelt Trinouth, who was glad to make his escape from the den, and trust the affair to Constable Cannon, who, in the course of the day, apprehended the rascal, and yesterday he (the prisoner) was committed for trial.

CHIMNEY ON FIRE.—About half an hour after midnight of Monday, Constable Toole discovered that the chimney of a house in Clarence-street, occupied by a person named Hare, was on fire. Toole procured the attendance of Mr. Bown, of George-street, with Wame, from the Police Office, who with the assistance of Serjeant Coyle and Constable M'Donald succeeded in extinguishing the fire before any considerable damage was done.

ASSAULT.—About dusk on Sunday evening, as Mrs William Perry, in company with her son, were passing Turner's buildings, Surry Hills, a man named Thady Forde went up behind Mrs. Perry, and threw his arms round her neck, and it was not until the arrival of assistance that Mrs. Perry was enabled to disengage herself from her disagreeable position. Upon being asked what he meant by such conduct, he opened up such a volley of abuse and obscenity that Mrs. Perry and her deliverer were glad to be allowed to walk away. Yesterday, however, the gentleman was called before their Worships the Mayor and Alderman Egan, to answer for his conduct. He said he was drunk, and knew nothing of it. Their Worships thought it might be a useful warning to inflict a penalty of £5 for the assault, and in default of payment to be imprisoned for two calendar months.

ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.—On Saturday evening, as Dr. Read, of the Glebe, was riding along the road leading to Newtown, two men suddenly jumped off the footway, one of whom attempted to seize the bridle, and the other aimed a blow at the rider; the horse, however, started aside rather abruptly, in consequence of which both men failed in executing their intentions.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.—A board has been appointed by His Excellency the Governor to enquire into the state of the Lunatic Asylum: it held its first sitting on Monday. The members are Dr. Shanks, Principal Medical Officer, Surgeon Jones, R.N., and Surgeon Chapman, 11th Regiment.

THE INFIRMARY. State of the Infirmary for the month ending 30th June, 1850:—In house last report—men, 64; women, 20; children, 5; total, 89. Admitted—men, 46; women, 19; children, 6; total, 71. Discharged—men, 41; women, 9; children, 1; total, 51. Died—men, 18; women, 1; children, 1; total, 20. Remaining at this date—men, 51; women, 29; children, 9; total, 89. Number of persons in house during the month, 160—being medical cases, 71; and surgical, 89. State of the Dispensary, new cases—men, 46; women, 62; children, 38; total, 146. Prescriptions issued for—men, 235; women, 277; children, 180; total, 692. Home cases, 46; visits, 140.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—I do not know that a more admirable reason could be given that the legislature should not make a "gold standard" than that furnished by your very facetious correspondent, Philo Ricardo, in your paper of to-day. I and many others are obliged weekly to carry barrow loads of silver to the banks for deposit, and if told to be off with our barrows, what are we to do in these times of perpetual robbery? (Perhaps Philo, in his exulting wit, would say keep it and be d——d!) There exists a mutual confidence and security at present between the public and the banks, which would be destroyed, without any good reason, other than the gratification of such pertinacious gentlemen as Philo Ricardo, who will not see the difference between a country when the coinage is in active operation, and a colony depending upon its currency for many casual circumstances. Philo does not attempt to attack the position that a bank solvent, in all its relations, and with plenty of coined silver in her coffers to meet her liabilities, might be made bankrupt, *by Act of Council*, under his admirable legislation.

Whether it would be an advantage to the public, or other ways, I will not pretend to determine; but there is one thing a "Gold Standard" would effect—it would control the rise in the exchanges. But, I confess, I would rather see them governed by principles of free trade and competition than by Act of Council.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
G. M.

July 1.

THE GORHAM CASE.

(From the Times, March 9.)

THE decision of the Privy Council upon the appeal of Mr. Gorham against the Bishop of Exeter has at length been delivered, and the substance of this judgment is embodied in the Report of the Judicial Committee to the Queen in Council, with the almost undivided sanction of the Prelates and the Judges who heard the case. Contrary to the opinion of a large portion of the Churchmen of this kingdom, and to the expectations generally entertained at the commencement of the arguments in this cause, the judgment of the Court of Arches is reversed, and Mr. Gorham is to be instituted to the vicarage of Bramford Speke. Upon a careful review of this elaborate discussion, and a close consideration of the calm and careful judgment which was yesterday delivered in the Council Chamber, we are satisfied that no other decision could be arrived at consistently with the strict rules of legal construction, and with those high considerations of public policy which are indissolubly united to the peace and stability of the Church. It is not necessary, in order to justify and maintain this view of the case, that we should enter, any more than the Lords of the Council have entered, into a theological discussion, which is beyond our province and above our powers; and we do not intend to imply any participation in the peculiar opinions of Mr. Gorham, or any doubt that the doctrine of regeneration by and in baptism is the doctrine of the Church of England. We apprehend that nothing has been said or decided in the course of these proceedings which can impugn the faith of the Church in this doctrine; and that however Mr. Gorham's opinions may be grafted on the peculiar interpretation of an article, those of the Bishop of Exeter rest upon the broad ground of orthodoxy. But the real question, and the sole question which the Privy Council had to decide, is, whether the meaning attached by Mr. Gorham to the articles and formularies of the church of England is so "directly contrary and repugnant" to her established doctrine (to use the words of the statute of Elizabeth) as to disqualify him for the discharge of his duty as one of her priests. Mr. Gorham professes, it must be remembered, his readiness to subscribe without mental reservation the XXXIX Articles, and to employ, in their full sense and meaning, the formularies of the church. He finds in those articles certain words which connect the efficacy of the sacraments with the *right reception* of the same; upon these he lays particular stress, and from them he constructs that peculiar system of opinions on infant baptism which have been assailed, and in the lower court condemned. We do not concur in those opinions; but we are prepared to say that opinions expressly based on a certain form of expression in the XXVth and XXVIIth Articles are so heretical that they amount to a depravation of the Book of Common Prayer, and must expose the holder of such opinions to the penalties of heresy? The Lords of the Council have not thought so, and adhering to the close legal interpretation of those words of the Article, they have held that a clergyman of the church of England may construe those expressions as Mr. Gorham does, without being guilty of an heretical deviation from the established doctrine of the church. That is the whole effect of their report to the Queen, on which Her Majesty, as Supreme Head of the church, will review this sentence.

As a matter of history, it is remarkable that the very words on which Mr. Gorham's qualification rests did not occur in the Articles of 1536, but were inserted and have been retained in those of 1552, 1562, and 1604, thereby denoting some distinct modification in the opinions of the later Anglican reformers, which are still in force, as more strongly opposed to the baptismal doctrine of the church of Rome; and, moreover, it is incontestable that opinions very closely allied to those of Mr. Gorham, if not absolutely identical in form of expression with his own, have been held from Bishop Jewel to the present day by a considerable series of divines, who have ranked amongst the most eminent members of the church.

The church of England has from the dawn of the Reformation, and still more under the great Protestant reign of Elizabeth, combined the spiritual element of Catholic tradition with some of the great principles of the continental reformers. Seeking rather to include the several shades of opinions which might arise from the exercise of the right of private judgment, than to exclude all variations from the standard of rigorous orthodoxy, she laid no claim to universal despotic power over conscience, because she laid no claim to infallibility. This decision of the Privy Council has altered nothing in the policy of the church or in her teaching. It is an undoubted fact that for the last three centuries one portion of the clergy and the laity has inclined more to the views of the Calvinistic school, and another to the secular traditions of Catholic theology. Even the church of Rome, in the great Jansenist controversies of the 17th century, was not free from similar divergencies. But such differences having an acknowledged existence, it remained to be decided in our time that a condemnation of one class of opinions by the authority of the other, so as to exclude the holder of such opinions from a benefice, and even to exercise a *veto* upon the patronage of the Crown, on the express ground of a diversity of interpretation of the received formularies, would not be sanctioned by the law. Such a case may serve for a lesson in toleration and justice. We render homage to the principle, without any due consideration for the individual, who perhaps sought to provoke this painful investigation by his own refractory and disputatious character. But the Lords of the Council have wisely shown no disposition to narrow the sacred precincts of the church of England, or to decide this important question upon a mere point of personal fitness or conduct.

This decision has in all probability saved the church and the country from a great calamity. As the matter stands, the orthodox doctrine of the Bishop of Exeter will be professed by the majority of English churchmen, without suffering any disparagement from the fact that a minority in the church continue, as they have done for centuries, to lay peculiar stress on a clause in the Articles, admitting the same efficacy in the sacrament of baptism, but by different means of operation. A change and a novelty would have been introduced, if such a variation had, on a sudden, been condemned as heresy, subjecting the holder of it to the penalty of forfeiture. Had Mr. Gorham been excluded from the vicarage of Brampford Speke, he ought, by parity of reasoning, to be ejected from his former living of St. Just, in the same diocese; and it can hardly be doubted, from the temper of a portion of the clergy on this subject, and from the recent example in the church of Scotland, that a considerable schism and secession of conscientious or irritable men, not perhaps all of them sharing Mr. Gorham's own opinions, would have ensued. That most fatal consequence of the Bishop of Exeter's proceedings against Mr. Gorham, and of Mr. Gorham's contentious conduct towards his diocesan, has now, we trust, been averted.

The final decision of this question will doubtless not be received without some irritation, although upon reflection it will be acknowledged that this judgment is no party triumph, being no more than a failure of proof in that degree of unsoundness alleged by the Bishop of Exeter to disqualify Mr. Gorham. It seems likely, however, that the remonstrances of those who have approved the conduct of the Bishop of Exeter in these proceedings will henceforth be directed, not so much against these peculiar opinions of Mr. Gorham, as against the constitution of the church of England, and that undoubted supremacy of the Queen, as the head and supreme governor of the national church, which is the fundamental principle of its legal existence. That is the unequivocal language of all the acts of Parliament on which the structure of the church of England rests, and that is the proposition which the Canons of 1604 positively assert. The only change which has taken place in the last three centuries in the jurisdiction of the highest spiritual court of the realm is that the appeals, which were transferred by the 25th Henry VIII. from Rome to the King in Chancery, are now addressed to the Queen in Council, being in fact referred to the same class of judicial advisers in both instances. The Queen is emphatically in all causes ecclesiastical and civil supreme, and to impugn her incontestable rights is to attack the prerogative, and to invade the judicial administration of the church since the Reformation. Upon the whole, we do not believe that it would be easy to compose a tribunal of men in this country more learned, able, and dispassionate, than those high legal functionaries who sat, with the assistance of the two Archbishops and the Bishop of London, to hear this cause, and the powers of the Crown have not in any age since the Reformation been exercised by men more anxious to uphold the peace of the church, the authority of the law, the dignity of the Sovereign. The Queen in the courts ecclesiastical does not legislate for the church, or pronounce dogmatically on points of doctrine, which would manifestly be to arrogate to such courts or to the Privy Council the powers of Convocation; but taking the law of the church as it is established by act of Parliament and by the Canons, the Crown, as head of the church, administers it under the advice of its judicial councillors. The church of England is not an independent, absolute, and self-governing body; but, like every other institution of this country, its powers are divided and limited by the other institutions of the realm. We fully acknowledge and, if need were, would joyfully defend her just rights and prerogatives; but we are satisfied that she could pursue no policy so fatal to her own interests and to the welfare of this nation, as to throw off her connexion with the State, and to repudiate the conditions of her own existence.

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LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE His Honor Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, Chief Justice.

THE QUEEN v. M'CLELLAND.

The trial of this case, which was one of fraudulent insolvency, was postponed until the August sittings, upon the application of the SOLICITOR GENERAL, grounded upon an affidavit by the Criminal Crown Solicitor, as to the absence of a material witness.

HORSE STEALING.

Michael Flynn pleaded not guilty to an indictment for stealing a horse, the property of William Larnach, at Rolland's Plains, on the 1st of June last. Having been warned for trial at the August sittings, the prisoner was remanded until that time.

NEW MAGISTRATE.

G. F. DAVIDSON, Esq., was sworn in a Magistrate of the Territory, in the usual form.

BIGAMY.

William Parrott was indicted for having intermarried with one Ann Martin, his first wife, Mary Tyrrell, being then alive.

It was at first proposed to postpone this trial until Tuesday, on account of the absence of Mr. H. K. James, the Registrar of the Lord Bishop of Sydney. It was explained, that Mr. James having left the Police Office before the witnesses were bound over, and having refused to attend when sent for by the Bench, he escaped from entering into a recognizance to appear as a witness. As a matter of courtesy no subpoena had been sent by the Criminal Crown Solicitor to Mr. James, but he had been twice told on Saturday by that gentleman that the case would come on, and he promised to attend. Under these circumstances both the Solicitor-General and his Honor were of opinion that Mr. James ought to have attended, and the latter intimated that the better course would be to send a subpoena, returnable immediately. The case then stood over for a short time, until Mr. James could be sent for. After a short lapse of time Mr. James came, and in reply to a question from the Solicitor General, stated that his absence was unavoidable, and that he had not intended any disrespect to the Court. The precise nature of the excuse tendered was inaudible to the reporters, but it was apparently admitted as satisfactory by the Court. The case was then proceeded with.

It was shown by a copy from the Registry of St Philip's Parish Church, that on the 11th of November, 182?, a marriage was solemnised by the Rev. Mr. Hill, between William Parrott and Mary Tyrrell, and a witness was examined who partook of the wedding supper. It appeared that they lived together for a good many years, and had several children, of whom some were alive, and were grown up to maturity, but for the last eighteen or nineteen years had been living apart. Mrs. Parrott herself was also produced in Court, and identified as the Mary Tyrrell who was married to the William Parrott then in the dock. It was proved that the witnesses of the first marriage had since died. The second marriage was solemnized by the Rev. Mr. Lewis, minister of the Wesleyan chapel, at Chippendale, on the 3rd of July last, and both the prisoner and Ann Martin were identified by the rev. gentleman. In addition to the proof already mentioned, of the first marriage, there was evidence of admissions on the part of the prisoner. It was proved that he had gone to the sister of his first wife, and had endeavoured to procure her intervention, in order to keep back her sister from giving evidence against him. It appeared also, that there had been an equity suit, to recover from the prisoner certain property belonging to his daughter, and his wife was subpoenaed, as a witness, from Maitland. On the occasion of her arrival, the prisoner and another man (believed to be a member of the prize ring) were on the look out to stop the woman as soon as she came from the steamer; but by a little manoeuvering she was got away without the prisoner being aware that she had actually arrived. It was shown that he asked for the woman, on board the steamer, by the name of Mary Parrott.

Mr. FOSTER, for the prisoner, submitted that the first marriage had not been proved with sufficient strictness. This objection, however, was over-ruled by His Honor, and the learned counsel then proceeded to address the Jury, resting his defence upon the assumption that the prisoner had contracted a second marriage in the belief that his wife had been dead for some years.

In support of this ground of defence, the prisoner's daughter Esther Parrott, (about twenty-two years of age), was called, and stated that about four years ago she remembered a letter being brought to her father, stating that her mother was dead. She also said that she had worn mourning for her mother. This young woman gave singularly inconsistent testimony. She knew nothing as to who brought the letter or how it came. She admitted that a female named Sarah Hutchinson had acted as her father's housekeeper, her brother and sister (the latter sixteen years of age) being then resident in the same house, but she did not know whether or not this woman was her father's mistress. Knew that Mrs. Hutchinson had left her father, but did not know whether the departure of this woman from his house took place five years or a single day, before his second marriage. Witnesses were likewise called to show that the prisoner was a hardworking and industrious man, and had borne a good character for honesty.

To contradict the evidence of Esther Parrott, it was proved that within fifteen months the prisoner had admitted a full knowledge of his wife's existence, and as to where she was living. Prisoner said at this time, that "he deserved one hundred lashes every morning" for the manner in which he had treated his wife, and that he had endeavoured in vain to induce her to return home. These admissions came from the prisoner after the witness to whom they were made had ascertained that Mrs. Hutchinson, who passed as Parrott's wife and bore his name, was not really married to him. The same witness, a Mr. Harris, proved that Esther Parrott had not only admitted to him her knowledge of the fact that the mother was alive, but had told him where he might write to her when her evidence was wanted in the Equity suit. It appeared that Mr. Harris's interference in that suit (which proved successful) was as the guardian of one of prisoner's daughters, who was apprenticed to him; and in consequence of prisoner's children being greatly ill-used by the woman with whom the prisoner was cohabiting. There was likewise evidence that prisoner and his first wife had been in company with each other (although not cohabiting) within the last three years. It appeared that prisoner mentioned some years ago having heard that his wife was dead, but made no allusion at that time to any letter from which he derived his information. At the Police Office, however, he produced a letter of this kind, dated four years and a-half ago. This letter was produced in Court, and appeared on inspecting it to bear no postmark, and although evidently written by a person of intelligence, was worded in so singular a manner as raised a presumption that no really intelligent man would communicate intelligence of this kind in such a way. These features of the document alluded to, taken in connection with the evidence as to the prisoner having actually communicated with his wife since the time the letter purported to have been written, were relied upon by the Solicitor-General as proofs that the letter was an entire fabrication.

Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, in summing up, drew the attention of the Jury to the fact, that as Maitland, from whence the letter purported to have been sent, was but a short distance from Sydney, and was easily communicated with, it was unreasonable to suppose that a man would put his family in mourning and contract a second marriage, without taking some steps to ascertain whether the intimation conveyed in the letter as to his wife's death was true or false. His Honor also requested the Jury to inform him whether or not they believed the evidence of the witness Esther Parrott.

The Jury, after having been absent for about a quarter of an hour, found a verdict of guilty against the prisoner, but recommended him to mercy upon account of his "good character for honesty and industry." They also expressed their belief that the witness Esther Parrott "had not adhered to the truth."

His HONOR intimated to the Jury, that although anxious to attach every weight to the recommendation of the Jury, he did not conceive that there was in the present instance any substantial ground for their recommendation. The offence of which the prisoner had, beyond all question, been guilty, was one of a very gross and aggravated nature against public morality, and it was his moral character, therefore, that must be taken into account. Upon this point there had been no evidence in his favour, while, on the other hand, there were proofs of gross immorality in his ordinary mode of life. His Honor promised, however, to make further enquiries as to his character, and to give every possible consideration to the recommendation of the Jury, as well as to communicate with his brother Judges respecting it.

The learned CHIEF JUSTICE then addressed the witness Esther Parrott upon the gross nature of the offence of which, in his own opinion, as well as that of the Jury, she had been guilty: polluting, as it did the fountains of justice as their very source For her gross prevarication of evidence he found her guilty of contempt of Court, and, as a punishment for this offence, he committed her to the custody of the Sheriff, to be imprisoned for the space of six months.

This being the only case ready for trial, the whole of the Jurors summoned for this sitting of the Court were discharged.

TUESDAY.

Before their Honors the three JUDGES.

The Court sat to-day by special appointment, to hear arguments in arrest of judgment in criminal cases.

THE QUEEN v. STANLEY.

The prisoner was tried during the late Moreton Bay Assizes, before Mr. Justice Therry, for stealing several money orders, severally for the payment of 1s., 2s., and 2s. 6d., the property of Thomas Grenier. The information contained no count alleging that the paper on which these orders were written was of any value, and as such had been stolen. The prisoner was found guilty. It may be remembered, however, that a point was taken by the learned Attorney General himself at the trial, viz., as to whether the indictment could be sustained, inasmuch as these very money orders, each being under the value of one pound, were, in the language of the 7 Geo. IV., No. 3, "absolutely void and of none effect, any law, &c., to the contrary notwithstanding. His Honor at the trial promised to mention the point to the full Court; accordingly, to-day,

His HONOR having reported the case,

The ATTORNEY GENERAL stated, it was important to get the decision of the full Court as to the validity or non-validity of the orders in question. They were current in the land and appeared to him to be illegal, and on that ground could not be the subject of larceny. The point to be decided was not important to the prisoner; as he at the same assizes was tried and convicted of another offence, and is now actually undergoing sentence. A difficulty had also arisen under the above Act as to enforcing the penalty, incurred by a party issuing such orders, expressing on their face—they were payable for a sum less than 20s., because the Act referred to in the Act in question, showing how the fines or penalties were to be disposed of, had been repealed.

Their HONORS severally delivered their opinions, clearly holding that the prisoner could not be indicted for stealing that which the legislature had declared was absolutely null and void, and of no effect And granting that the penalty could not be enforced, for the reason stated, yet that did not affect the case, for the order or orders would still be void, though the act of issuing them was not punishable. It might be likened to the case of a man marrying, not having heard for seven years of his wife; yet, after that time, his wife does turn up, the husband would not be punishable, nor would the second marriage hold good in law. The Court did not give any opinion on the point, whether the penalty could be enforced or not, but suggested that the Attorney-General should recommend that an information be placed before a magistrate, with a view of raising that question.

THE QUEEN v. DUIGAN AND GRIFFITHS.

The prisoners were indicted some time since, for having aided one "Angelina Mary Hughes Hallett" to escape from justice, by harbouring, concealing, and assisting her, they, at the same time being well aware that she had committed the felony of child stealing. The prisoners were included in the same indictment with the principal (Hallett) The prisoners were both found guilty. A point, however, was raised at the trial in their behalf, in arrest of judgment, and which now came on for argument.

Messrs. FISHER and BRENAN, for Griffiths, said, the point to be argued was, whether the statute, on which the prisoners (accessaries after the fact) were indicted, &c., applied to accessaries after the fact, or made those persons guilty of felony. They submitted that the statute (9 G. IV., c. 1) did not include accessaries after the fact: the prisoners, therefore, were liable to punishment at common law—as for a misdemeanour; consequently, being indicted as for a felony, that indictment was not good.

Mr. SMYTH, for the other defendant, advanced the same argument.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL contended at some length, that the statute in question did provide for the case of accessaries after the fact,—when

The COURT, interrupting him, said, the 13 Vic., No. 7—passed during last session—quite decided the point in dispute. That Act made the prisoners, though accessaries after the fact, guilty of felony; and related further, as to the manner and mode of indicting them, viz.—whether separately or with the principal felon.

Upon this Act being referred to, the counsel for the prisoners declined to press further the point taken.

Their HONORS then severally said, they were disposed to think that, independent of the last Act referred to, the judgment of the Court ought to have been against the prisoners; at any rate, that Act put the question beyond any manner of dispute.

Mr. BRENAN, in mitigation of punishment, urged that his client was an American, and, as the evidence would show, had not been mixed up, except in a very slight degree, with the offence charged against him.

Mr. SMYTH also, on behalf of the other prisoner, urged that the case was not very strong against his client.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL observed that the fact of Griffiths being a foreigner, or American, was no ground of mitigation of punishment. Englishmen are held amenable to the laws of the United States, as in the case of M'Kenzie, for burning the steamer Caroline,—and so they ought to be held amenable to our laws, when under their protection.

His Honor Mr. Justice DICKINSON, in sentencing the prisoners (he having tried them), said, they had been found guilty of aiding and abetting one who had committed not only a scandalous but most cruel offence. As the offence, however, of which they stood charged was not of frequent occurrence, the sentence he was about to pass would be lenient; for one reason of punishment was, to deter others from the commission of offences. It would be fully understood by the public, he hoped, that concealing offenders would for the future be severely punished. Addressing Griffiths in particular, his Honor said, the fact of his being an American was no ground of indulgence being shown him. The laws of his own country were similar to the laws of England, and he would remind him, that from the evidence at the trial, that of his endeavouring to conceal Mrs. Hallett from the knowledge of the constables, he was nearly the cause of her death by his sitting on the lid of a very small box, in which she was secreted. It was his Honor's firm conviction, from the evidence, that had he sat on that box, she being within, one or two minutes longer, she would have died, and he (the prisoner), according to law, would have been guilty of murder. The sentence of the Court was, that each of the prisoners be sentenced to six calendar months' imprisonment in the Darlinghurst Gaol, to be computed from the day of conviction.

Before His Honor Sir ALFRED STEPHEN, Chief Justice.

BIGAMY.

The passing of sentence upon William Parrott, convicted of this offence on Monday, was postponed until the Criminal Sittings, on the 20th August next, in order that the Chief Justice might have an opportunity in the mean time of completing his enquiries with reference to the prisoner, so as to determine whether any difference could be made in his punishment, on account of the recommendation of the Jury to mercy.

MURDER.

The trial of Tommy, an Aboriginal native, who was under committal for murder at Grafton, was postponed until the August sittings, upon the application of the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in consequence of there being, at present, no interpreter.

THE QUEEN v. M'CLELLAND.

The trial of the above case being also postponed until next Sessions; His HONOR agreed upon the application of prisoner's attorney, to admit the prisoner to bail, on furnishing three sureties of £100 each. The sureties to be taken in Chambers on Thursday.

GAOL DELIVERY.

The cases of James Glover, for manslaughter; Michael Flinn, for horse stealing; Peter Roony, for an indecent assault; and Patrick Hackett, for a similar offence, were postponed until the August Sittings. The remainder of the prisoners in the calendar were awaiting the trial at the Quarter Sessions.

EQUITY JURISDICTION.

Before His Honor the PRIMARY JUDGE in Equity.

RANKIN v. HEATHORNE.

The plaintiff in this suit obtained a writ of *ne exeat colonia* against the defendant on an affidavit stating that the defendant owed him a large sum of money, and that according to his belief, he was about to leave the colony. The plaintiff and defendant it appeared had been in partnership as brewers, the term of which partnership expired on the 1st of May. The defendant was the manager; the agreement between them contained no clause as to when an account of the profits was to be taken. Whether they were made or not, the defendant did not pay the plaintiff his share, nor has he paid any money on account of it. There was some evidence, however, to show that he had made a promise to pay £200 on account thereof. The plaintiff alleges there were profits arising from the transactions of the partnership, to get at which is the object of the suit. The defendant and plaintiff live at Bathurst. The former left Bathurst for Sydney, per mail, one day during the last month; soon after he was followed by the plaintiff; they both put up at the same inn in Sydney, and lived, eating from the same table, for four or five days; when the plaintiff obtained the writ of *ne exeat colonia*; under it the defendant was arrested, and had to give the usual security before he could get his release from gaol. The object of the present motion was to set aside that writ, and all subsequent proceedings. In support of this motion, it was submitted, that the affidavit on which the writ was granted was not strong enough according to the author ties. The deponent ought to have gone on to state facts that would lead the Court legitimately to believe—and so the party applying for the writ —that the party applied against was really about to quit the country. To show that the defendant in this case was not going to leave the country, though which fact he absolutely and emphatically denied, affidavits were read showing that the defendant had left his wife and family at Bathurst, in a house lately furnished by him; that upon leaving, he got his deeds from his solicitor, telling him that he was going to Sydney *to raise money on them*; that he arrived in Sydney, and lived at the same hotel with the plaintiff for four or five days; and further, that one object of his coming to Sydney was, to buy machinery for the purpose of finishing and carrying on a brewery at Bathurst on his own account. The above facts were sworn to by the defendant, and with some of which he stated the plaintiff, at the time the writ issued, was acquainted. The other affidavits were from parties who had received orders from the defendant for machinery, &c., since his arrival in town. From the above facts it was said the only conclusion a party could come to was, that the defendant's intention was not to leave the colony. It was therefore contended, that the writ being granted improvidently, ought to be set aside with costs. On the other hand, it was said, the writ was properly issued. Relying upon the conduct of the defendant in refusing to account, promising to pay money on account of the profits, and the next moment resting upon the strict letter of the partnership agreement: according to which, perhaps, he was not bound to account until the partnership was at end. These and other circumstances, it was said, were sufficient to rouse the suspicions of the plaintiff. But if the Court was of opinion the writ ought to be discharged, it was submitted, considering the conduct of the defendant, the motion ought to succeed without costs, and the defendant ought to be restrained from bringing any action. In reply it was contended that the Court, if it granted the application, could only do so according to the authorities, with costs, and without imposing condition as to bringing an action.

Mr. FISHER appeared in support of the motion, and Mr. BROADHURST contra.

His HONOR said, he was of opinion that the defendant's affidavit had fully answered that on which the writ issued; but the question was whether the application ought to succeed with costs, and without the condition restraining the defendant from bringing any action he may be advised to bring. On these points in would be necessary to consider the authorities.

His HONOR having disposed of some motions of course, the Court was adjourned until Thursday next.

In the course of the day, His Honor the CHIEF JUSTICE intimated that the Insolvent Court would sit to-day at ten o'clock, instead of eleven o'clock, the day being set apart to celebrate the turning of the "First Turf of the Railway."

SUPREME COURT RULES.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

THURSDAY the twenty-seventh day of June, in the year of Our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty.

APPEARANCE AND PLEADING IN ACTIONS.

The following General Rules are hereby established; to take effect on the First day of August next.

Filing Declaration. Prac. 93.

1. On the last day limited for the Defendant's Appearance, or within eight days next following, (unless a Judge shall allow further time for that purpose,) the Plaintiff shall file his declaration; or the Defendant may sign a Judgment of Non Pros.

Failure to Appear, &c. Prac. 158.

2. Where a Defendant, having been duly served with a Writ of Summons, or arrested on a Writ of Capias, shall fail to appear, or to put in bail, according to the exigency of the Writ, the Plaintiff may, after expiration of the time thereby limited, on filing such Writ, and the Return thereto, enter an Appearance for him according to the Statute; and proceed as if such Defendant had appeared in person.

Time for Pleading. Prac. 157.

3. Within four days after the day so limited for appearing, or putting in bail, (or within four days after the filing of the Declaration, where not filed until after that day,) the Defendant shall, without any Rule or Demand in that behalf, be bound to plead or demur to the Declaration; or, in default thereof, the Plaintiff may sign Judgment against him by Nil Dicit.—Provided that the Court or a Judge may allow further time, (or, after Judgment, let the Defendant in to plead,) as in the like cases at present.

Notice of Appearance. Prac. 155.

4. But, where the Defendant shall appear, and shall, on or before the last day limited for appearing, give the Plaintiff Notice of such Appearance, he shall have eight days time to plead or demur, after that day; or after the filing and delivery of the Declaration, where not filed (or not delivered) until after that day.

Notice of Bail. Ibid

5. In like manner, where the Defendant shall in due time put in and perfect Special Bail, and shall give the like Notice thereof, he shall have eight days' time to plead or demur, instead of four days only.

Copy of Declaration.

6. In every case where such Notice shall be given, the Plaintiff (as soon afterwards as shall be practicable) shall deliver a Copy of his Declaration to the Defendant. And, if the Defendant do not plead or demur thereto within the time limited as last aforesaid, or such further time as may have been allowed for that purpose, the plaintiff may then sign Judgment of Nil Dicit against him.

Failure to reply, &c. Prac. 169.

7. Where either Party shall fail to reply, rejoin, demur, or join in demurrer, as the case may require, within the time allowed in that behalf, the adverse Party may sign Judgment of Non Pros. or Nil Dicit, as the case may be. Provided that further time may, in every case, be allowed, as at present.

ALFRED STEPHEN, C.J.
J. N. DICKINSON.
R. THERRY.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

Thursday, the 27th day of June, 1850.

REPEAL OF RULES.

Rules respecting Process in Actions to compel Appearance.

From and after the last day of July next, the several Rules hereinafter mentioned shall cease to be in force, and they are from that time hereby repealed accordingly. The 35th, 36th, and 37th, the 39th, and 40th, the 44th, the 46th, and the 92nd, of the Rules, commonly called the Standing Rules,—and the Rules marked respectively in the Book of Practice—"Commencement of Actions," in page 83;—"Indorsement on Summons," in page 87;—and "Costs on Summons," in page 88.

Rules respecting Declarations; and failure to appear or plead.

From and after the said last day of July, the Rules next mentioned shall cease to be in force; and they are from that date hereby repealed accordingly. The 41st, the 46th, the 48th and 49th, the 51st and 52nd, the 54th and the 66th of the Standing Rules; the Rule respecting the time for filing Declarations, made on the 14th of January, 1841; and the Rule respecting time to plead, made on the 31st August, 1843.

ALFRED STEPHEN. C.J.
J. N. DICKINSON.
R. THERRY.

WHEAT AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The following letter appears in a recent number of the *South Australian Register*.—"Port Elizabeth, 28th March, 1850. Dear Sir,—Should there be a superfluity of wheat in the Australian Colonies this year, they will find a ready sale here, (Port Elizabeth). As yet we have always been supplied with bread stuffs from Cape Town, for several reasons:—1st because this (the Eastern Province) cannot, or at least does not, grow a merchantable description of wheat; and 2nd, when wheat was brought here there were no mills to grind it; but within these last two years we have no less than three large steam mills erected here for grinding wheat—one belonging to Mr. J. O. Smith, one to Coleman and Murray, and the other to Mr. W. Cock, besides several water-mills. Unfortunately, what little wheat was grown here this season has been destroyed by the locust; and although at this time of the year wheat is cheaper than at any other, good wheat cannot be purchased for less than 8s. 6d to 9s. per bushel. I myself witnessed a sale the day before yesterday at 27s. per bag of 180 lbs., of 150 bags of Australian wheat, brought from the Mauritius, and I have no doubt in less than three months a higher price could be obtained, indeed I am certain of it. The best wheat is now selling in the market at Cape Town at 20s. 6d. per 180lbs., the expense of Bay agency, shipping, &c., &c., it cannot be landed here under 26s I am surprised at vessels from Adelaide going on to Cape Town with their corn, when they can always command from 1s. 6d. to 2s. more here than there. The Australian flour is not liked here, and if not immediately used it is apt to get bad; but wheat is a sure sale. Port Elizabeth is, as I stated in my last, the nearest port in the colony to Australia. Should sales not be effected here, vessels can always go on to the Cape, and touching at this port will not detain them more than twenty-four hours, as all vessels from the eastward make Cape Receif. You will hear from me again in a few weeks."

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Permit me to correct an error published in yesterday's *Herald*, of two men committed for trial on Saturday for an unnatural offence, one a soldier of the 11th Regiment, and the other should be a discharged soldier from the 50th Regiment," instead of the 58th Regiment," as published by you.

Yours, obediently,
W. N.

Sydney, July 2.

P.S.—Hackett is the man's name of the 50th; there is no man of that name in the 58th, nor discharged from it in the colonies.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Permit me through the medium of your columns to suggest, for the consideration of Mr. Lamb's Committee on Colonial Banking, the propriety of exhibiting the amount of Government Securities held by each Bank, as a portion of their assets—in revising the sworn tabular return a column may be inserted for this, distinguishing it from the lump sum of "Bills and all other Securities held by the Bank."

Your obedient servant,
SCRUTINEER

DEATH BY SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.—The following extraordinary occurrence is related in the *Gazette des Tribunaux*:—"A few days ago, in a tavern near the Barrière de l'Etoile, a journeyman painter, named Xavier C———, well-known for his intemperate habits, while drinking with some comrades, laid a wager that he would eat a lighted candle. His bet was taken, and scarcely had he introduced the flaming candle into his mouth when he uttered a slight cry, and fell powerless to the ground. A blueish flame was seen to flicker about his lips, and, on an attempt being made to offer him assistance, the bystanders were horror-struck to find that he was burning internally. At the end of half an hour his head and the upper part of his chest were reduced to charcoal. Two medical men were called in, and recognised that Xavier had fallen a victim to spontaneous combustion. This conflagration of the human frame is frightfully rapid in its progress; bones, skin, and muscle, all are devoured, consumed, and reduced to ashes. A handful of dust on the spot where the victim fell is all that remains."

THE ADVERTISEMENT DUTY.—Among the Parliamentary papers issued during the last session was one showing the number of advertisements on which duty was paid in each year from 1835 to the end of 1840. This is the last return, and as the subject is to be brought before the House of Commons by Mr. Ewart on Thursday, the information contained in the return is of some value. In England the number of advertisements in 1826 was 775,356, and the duty (3s. 6s. each) was £135,687 6s.; in 1827, the number was 765,593, and the duty £133,978 15s. 6d.; in 1828, the number was 779,250, and the duty £136,368 15s.; in 1829, the number was 774,445, and the duty £136,052 17s. 6d; in 1830, the number was 788,091, and the duty £137,915 18s. 6d.; in 1831, the number was 787,649, and the duty £137,838 11s. 6d.; in 1832, the number was 783,567, and the duty £ 37,122 9s. 6d. The duty was reduced to 1s. 6d. from the 5th of July, 1833. In 1834, the number was 977,441, and the duty £73,308 1s. 6d.; in 1835, the number was 1,038,041, and the duty £77,853 1s. 6d.; in 1836, the number was 1,173,136, and the duty £87,985 4s.; in 1837, the number was 1,206,680, and the duty £90,501; in 1838, the number was 1,315,581, and the duty £98,668 11s. 6d.; and in 1839, the number was 1,351,421, and the duty £101,356 1s. 6d.; and in 1840, the number was 1,425,387, and the duty £106,904, 0s. 6d.

BIRTHS.

On Sunday, the 30th June ultimo, at the Surry Hills, Sydney, the wife of Mr. Layton James, of a daughter.

On Tuesday, July 2, at Glencairn-place, William-street, Mrs J. H. Cooper, of a son.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, the 2nd July, at St. James' Church, Sydney, by the Rev. Robert Allwood, B.A., Captain Augustus Frederick Jenner, of Her Majesty's 11th Regiment, Major of Brigade, fifth son of the Right Honorable Sir Herbert Jenner Fust, to Caroline Catherine, third daughter of Major-General E. B. Wynyard, C.B., Commanding the Troops in the Australian Colonies.

By Special License, on the 2nd July, at St. Mary's, by the Rev. Mr. Peter, Mr. James Hogan, of Clarence River, to Miss Ellen Mallon, of Sydney.

On Tuesday last, at St. James' Church, Sydney, by the Rev. Robert Allwood, M.A., Mr. James Booth Thompson, late chief mate of the ship Hamlet, to Ann, second daughter of Mr. Abraham Thomas, of Bedford, England.

At Honolulu, on Wednesday, 27th March, by the Rev. S. C. Damon, Mr. William F. Studley, of Boston, Mass., to Miss Sarah Gavin, daughter of John Gavin., Esq., of Sydney, N.S.W.

DIED.

At her residence, Blackfriars Road, London, in January last, Mrs. Mary Mathews, aged sixty-two years, widow of the late Mr. Alexander Mathews, formerly of Northampton-square, London, and mother of Mr. John Alexander Mathews, of this city.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TRUEMAN'S BEER.

NOW LANDING IN FINE CONDITION.

MR GEORGE A. LLOYD

BEGS to inform Wine Merchants, Licensed Victuallers, Private Families, and others, that he has received instructions from the Importers, to submit a prime shipment of "*Trueman's Beer*" to unreserved sale by auction,

At the City Mart, 474, George-street,
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY,
At 11 o'clock,
20 Hogsheads Stout
10 Hogsheads ale.
Terms at sale. 278

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE FINE FAST SAILING
SCHOONER "BRIDE,"
66 TONS REGISTER,
CAPABLE OF CARRYING FROM 80 TO 90 TONS, SHEATHED AND COPPERED WITH HEAVY COPPER,
DAILY EXPECTED TO ARRIVE FROM CIRCULAR HEAD,
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION
BY MR. SAMUEL LYONS,
At his Mart,
ON AN EARLY DAY, OF WHICH DUE NOTICE WILL BE GIVEN.

THE above faithfully built vessel is 3½ years old, and well found in stores in every respect, having two suits of sails nearly new, a new boat, anchors, cables, chains, &c. She was newly coppered a few months since with heavy copper, in the best manner, at a cost of upwards of £500.

The schooner Bride, from her great capacity *of stowage and excellent sailing qualities*, is well suited for the coasting or inter-colonial trade.

Inventory of her stores may be seen at the Mart in a few days.

Terms, liberal,
Will be declared at sale. 11446

FRIDAY, JULY 5.

THE FINE FAST-SAILING
SHIP MAZEPPA,
163 TONS REGISTER.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Have received instructions to sell by auction, at his Mart,
ON FRIDAY, JULY 5,
At 11 o'clock,

THE ABOVE FINE SHIP as she now lies in the Cove.

An inventory of her Stores will be on view at the Mart.

Terms at sale. 241

UNAVOIDABLY POSTPONED
TO
WEDNESDAY, 17TH JULY.

IMPORTANT SALE!

BUNGABAN,
IN THE BURNETT DISTRICT,
AND
TEN THOUSAND SHEEP.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Has been favoured with instructions from the Proprietor, to sell by public auction, at his Rooms,
ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 17,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
WITHOUT RESERVE,
THE FIRST-RATE STATION
OF
BUNGABAN,
AND
10,140 SHEEP.

The magnificent run of Bungaban is situated on the Dawson River. It consists of open downs and undulating forest country,
RICHLY GRASSED AND ABUNDANTLY WATERED,
and is universally allowed to be one of the best runs in that luxuriant new country, the Burnett district. It is capable of depasturing
20,000 SHEEP
AND
1000 HEAD OF CATTLE,
and the sheep may be advantageously shepherded in flocks of two thousand.

Its distance from Wide Bay is *only* 130 *miles*, and to Brisbane there are also excellent dray roads

The IMPROVEMENTS consist of Verandah Cottage, Overseer's ditto, Huts, hurdles, &c. } All recently erected and of substantial construction.

It is well also to name that
THE NATIVE POLICE STOCKADE
will be established in the immediate vicinity of this property; and thus, as far as protection is concerned, give it a value unsurpassed by any squattages.

THE SHEEP, which are WARRANTED *fine woolled, sound, and never to have been diseased*,
Consist of the following muster—
2,000 Ewes, about four years
2,800 Ditto, eighteen months to three years
900 Wethers, eighteen months
1,300 Wethers, three years old and upwards
3,000 9-months old, about an equal number each sex
140 Pure bred rams

10,140 Total.

The wool of which was lately sold in this market at 14d. per lb., *a sufficient guarantee for its character*.

Dray, team of bullocks, stores, &c., to be taken at a valuation by the purchaser.
Terms at sale. 10522

DAMAGED FILES,
ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, EX MOUNTAINEER, SMITH, MASTER, FROM LONDON.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
ON THURSDAY NEXT, JULY 4,
At 11 o'clock,

TWO CASES FILES, damaged by sea water
PS
L
24 Dozen 14 inch flat files
24 Ditto 14 ditto half round ditto
12 Ditto 16 ditto flat ditto
12 Ditto 16 ditto half round ditto
24 Ditto 16 ditto fine flat smiths'
4 Ditto 16 ditto collar.
Terms—Cash. 186

DAMAGED BOOTS AND SHOES.
ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
EX MOUNTAINEER, SMITH, MASTER, FROM LONDON.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
ON THURSDAY NEXT, JULY 4,
At 11 o'clock,

THE Undermentioned boots and shoes, damaged by sea water—
LM § 4—8 dozen leather slippers
5—8 Ditto lasting ditto
6—8 Ditto ditto ditto
7—8 Ditto ditto boots
8—8 Ditto Cashmere ditto
9—7 Ditto cloth ditto
10—32 Ditto children's ditto shoes
11—3 Ditto gentlemen's clogs.
Terms—Cash. 185

HAIR AND SCRUBBING BRUSHES.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
ON THURSDAY NEXT, JULY 4,
At 11 o'clock,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Hair brushes
Scrubbing ditto
Horse ditto
Plate ditto
Hair brooms
Mops
Razor straps
Terms—Cash. 184

FORTY-EIGHT PACKAGES NEW GOODS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
ON FRIDAY NEXT, JULY 5,
At 11 o'clock,

FORTY-EIGHT PACKAGES OF THE UNDERMENTIONED GOODS:—
Rich cashmere dresses
Ditto de laine ditto
Ditto embroidered French merinos
Ditto dark prints
Ditto town plates
Fine black and coloured Orleans cloths
Ditto ditto ditto Coburgs
Ditto ditto alpacas
5-4 navy blue prints
7-8 ditto ditto ditto
30 to 36 inch Grey shirtings
72 ditto ditto sheetings
36 ditto white shirtings
72 ditto ditto sheetings
Stout drab cord and moleskins
Ditto cotton ticks
Fancy printed moleskins
Welsh and Lancashire flannels
8-4 and 9-4 stout Witney blankets
10-4 and 11-4 fine ditto ditto
10-4 stout diaper rugs
10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 white counterpanes
Heavy Scotch twilled shirts
Fancy regatta ditto
Blue serge ditto
Ditto and scarlet Guernseys
White lambswool and merino vests
Women's white and black cotton hose
Men's brown cotton half ditto
Ditto grey lambswool ditto ditto
Ditto ditto ditto ditto
Children's fancy plaid socks
Superfine blue pilot coats
Ditto drab beaver ditto
Ditto cloth paletots
Ditto fancy doeskin trousers
Ditto black and blue cassimere.
Terms at sale. 11308

THURSDAY'S PRODUCE SALE.

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, SHEEP-SKINS.

MORT AND BROWN
Will sell by auction, at their Stores, Pitt and George streets,
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, JULY 4,
At half-past two o'clock,
55 TONS TALLOW—brands, R. J. Smith, Blaxland, Gorrick and Fleming, &c., &c.
33 Bales wool
4700 Sheepskins
169 Hides
Terms—Cash. 161

EX OSPREY AND BANK OF ENGLAND.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY COTTAGE PIANOFORTES.
ALSO,
VIOLINS, DESKS, WORK-BOXES, RETICULE BASKETS, &c.,
FOR SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.

MORT AND BROWN
Have received instructions from the IMPORTERS to sell by public auction, at their Rooms,
ON MONDAY, JULY 8,
At 12 o'clock,

THE FOLLOWING ELEGANT MODERN INSTRUMENTS—
GM
§24—One 6¾ octave rosewood cottage pianoforte, turned legs, carved front, and fret-work, crimson silk, metalic plate, &c.—"Elliott and Co.," makers

§25—One ditto ditto, as above

M in square
§1—One ditto mahogany ditto

§2—One ditto rosewood ditto

§3—One ditto mahogany ditto

ALSO,
6—18 Inch rosewood desks
26—10 Ditto ditto work-boxes
11—8 Ditto ditto ditto
14—12 Ditto ditto ditto
21 Hassocks
7 Nests, white reticule baskets, &c.

AND,
TWO ITALIAN VIOLINS, IN ROSEWOOD CASES.

Terms at sale.

As the sale is positively without any reserve, it is well worthy of the attention of those requiring a handsome, compact, and superior pianoforte. 280

COTTAGE AND LAND
ON THE TARMON'S ESTATE, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.

THIS snug little property is situate at the north end of Brougham and Duke streets, near to Mr. HARNETT'S residence, commanding a beautiful view of the water, the Domain, &c., &c., and in a most healthy situation.

It has a frontage to Duke-street of 25 feet, and the same to Brougham-street, the depth between the two frontages, being about 117 feet.

THE COTTAGE
occupies the Duke street frontage, and contains sitting room, bedroom, and kitchen, with well of water. It will let at 8s. a week, and there is ample room for extension in the rear. £100 of the purchase money may remain upon mortgage of the property for five years.

The above will be sold by Auction by
MORT AND BROWN,
At their rooms, George-street,
ON MONDAY, JULY 31,
At 11 o'clock. 1100

THOSE THOROUGH-BRED ENTIRES
GLENDOWER,
COMMISSIONER,
CAMEL,
Are to be sold by auction, (under instructions from CHARLES BURY, Esq., of Calcutta),
BY
MORT AND BROWN,
IN THE
MONTH OF AUGUST NEXT.

These imported thorough-breds possess the best blood in the colony. Full particulars will appear in a future advertisement. 9929

THE MICHELAGO ESTATE,
SITUATE ABOUT SIXTY MILES FROM GOULBURN,
Together with
THE LICENSED INN,
AND
A RUN FOR ABOUT 8000 SHEEP.

By order of the Official Assignee in the Estate of Mr. Michel, and with the latter's consent.

MORT AND BROWN
Have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George-street,
ON MONDAY, JULY 15,
At 11 o'clock,
AND WITHOUT ANY RESERVE,

ALL that highly valuable Landed Property, so well known in the southern district as the
MICHELAGO ESTATE,
consisting of 1300 acres of excellent land, having attached to it, under the pre-emptive right, one of the best runs in that locality, fully equal to the support of 7000 to 8000 sheep. Upon the property is
A LICENSED INN;
and as the main road to Maneroo (near Queanbeyan) passes through it, a most profitable traffic is at all times ensured. This fine property is bounded on the south by Michelago Creek, which has never been known to fail, and to the south-west by the splendid river Murrumbidgee. The pre-emptive right includes what is known as Dr. Harnett's Old Station, Mr. Cosgrove's sheep run, and the Burra Creek, to the ground known as "Little Dan's" Flat. It also includes the village reserve of Michelago, and sole right of commonage.

£120 RENTAL HAS BEEN OFFERED FOR THIS PROPERTY PER ANNUM.

All particulars, together with terms may be ascertained from the Official Assignee, from Mr. Michel, or from the Auctioneers.

EXTENSIVE SHEEP PROPERTY.
BY ORDER OF THE PROPRIETOR, CHARLES BURY, ESQ., OF CALCUTTA, WHOSE INSTRUCTIONS ARE POSITIVE, TO SELL WITHOUT RESERVE.

BELAR.
PARUNDINAN.
TENANDRA.
WOLLA WOLLA.
TOGETHER WITH
TEN THOUSAND SHEEP
AND
SIX HUNDRED CATTLE,
IN ONE LOT.

MORT AND BROWN have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, George street,
ON MONDAY, JULY 15,
At 11 o'clock,

The above-named gentleman's magnificent SHEEP PROPERTIES, of which the following is a brief description:—
2659 Ewes, maiden and upwards, all of which are in lamb
1035 Ewes, aged, now fattening
2705 Hoggets, mixed sexes
1676 Lambs, mixed sexes
960 Two-year old Wethers
802 Three-year old ditto
226 Rams

10,063 as per return of 30th April;
ALL OF WHICH ARE WARRANTED SOUND AND NEVER TO HAVE BEEN DISEASED.

Together with the sheep will be sold
THE PRINCELY STATIONS
of Belar, Parundinan, Tenandra, and Wolla Wolla, situate on the Castlereagh River, in the district of Bligh: the last three being divided from Belar by the Warrambungle Ranges,—the whole covering an estimated area of 158,008 acres, and capable of maintaining, at a small additional outlay, at least
25,000 to 30,000 SHEEP.

The Belar run is well known for its never-failing supply of water, which in the driest seasons has scarcely diminished in quantity. It is a first-rate breeding station, and with the Myall Plains runs is of immense value for the fattening of sheep and cattle. The Tenandra run *alone* has fattened as many as 5000 sheep in one year, and the pasture of the others is equally rich.

THE IMPROVEMENTS
upon Belar are very considerable, the intention of the proprietor having been to transfer his horse breeding establishment to that station; in pursuance of which a large outlay in fencing and building has taken place. Four boxes in course of erection, and nearly completed, are worthy of notice, as they are very spacious, being 72 feet long by 14 feet deep; and at a trifling additional outlay might be converted into
A FIRST-RATE DWELLING.

There are two paddocks, each containing 70 to 80 acres, newly erected, and some 7000 posts and rails laid down for further work. There are also six shepherd's huts, with sheepyards (four of which are very spacious, and do not require cleaning); also, first-rate stockyard and a blacksmith's shop. Other stations may be made, to support at least twenty flocks of sheep—all having a permanent supply of water and abundance of grass.

Wheat, corn, barley, potatoes, and vegetables thrive well at the head station, where there is a large quantity of excellent land for cultivation.

NEITHER CATARRH NOR SCAB WERE EVER KNOWN UPON THESE RUNS!

There is a weekly communication with the Post-Office—the distance from Coolah being 50 miles, from Mudgee 100 miles, and from Dubbo 109 miles.

There are also depasturing at "Belar" the following cattle, as per return of December 31st last, which, together with stock horses, stores, drays, implements, &c., may be taken at a valuation by the purchaser:—
77 Cows
159 Heifers
147 Bullocks
2 Bulls
143 Steers
105 Male and female Calves

633 Head.

Such a property as the one above described requires no comment. It is impossible to speak too highly of it, and it is certain that with the brilliant prospect which all our colonial interests hold out, the one that is all paramount—the source of all our wealth—will not be lost sight of on the day of sale by those who have money to invest or money to make!

The auctioneers will be glad to arrange terms with intending purchasers. 9919

SALE BY AUCTION,
(BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE LATE JOHN HILLAS, ESQ.)
BY MR PHILIP DIGNAM,
At his Rooms, Goulburn,
ON MONDAY, JULY 29,
At 11 o'clock,

THE following valuable CATTLE and STATION, known as the Myrtle Creek Station, on the River Ovens, consisting of about Two Thousand Head of Cattle of all ages, a general breeding herd among which are a large portion of Bullocks and Steers; together with eight Stock Horses.

The Station is situated at Myrtle Creek, on the River Ovens, about 27 miles above where the Port Phillip Road crosses the Ovens, that river, and within about 170 miles of Melbourne; adjoining the stations of Furlong, Faithfull, Pearce, and W. Walker. The estimated extent of the Myrtle Creek Station is about 34,560 acres, or 54 square miles, having a frontage of nine miles to the Ovens River, by six miles back run. Upon the station there is an eighty-acre grass paddock, enclosed with a good and substantial three-rail fence, with capacious stockyards and milking yard, with a comfortable stockman's house.

Provisions, stores, drays, ploughs, &c., &c., to be taken at a valuation.

The whole will be sold in one lot—without reserve.

Terms at sale. 231

Printed and Published by CHARLES KEMP *and* JOHN FAIRFAX, *at the* Morning Herald, *Printing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Wednesday, July 3,* 1850.

Supplement

TO THE

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1850.

SYDNEY RAILWAY COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF COUNCIL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a further call has been made upon the Shareholders of the Sydney Railway Company by the Directors for Ten Shillings per share, which is hereby required to be paid (by those Shareholders who have not already paid it) to the Manager, at the Office of the Company, No. 247, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, on or before Thursday, the 18th day of July next.—Dated this 13th day of June, 1850.

CHARLES COWPER,
Manager.

10363

CLARENCE RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a limited number of Shares of £25 each, in the above-named Company, are still open for allotment.

The object of the Company is to import from England, and place in the trade, a suitable steam vessel of adequate power.

One-half the amount subscribed to be now paid down, and one-half by instalments, the first of which is not to be called for till twelve months from this date.

The Manager of the Commercial Bank is now ready to receive deposits, and to grant receipts to Shareholders on behalf of the Company.

Applications for shares to be made to the Provisional Committee, whose names are hereunto subscribed.

JOHN THACKER,
STUART A. DONALDSON,
OSWALD BLOXSOME,
JOHN DOBIE.

Sydney, June 14. 10524

CLARENCE RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REPORTS having been industriously circulated that the Provisional Committee of the Clarence River Steam Navigation Company had ceased to operate, in consequence of the notice given by the Hunter River Steam Navigation Company that they intented to take up the trade of that rising district. The Provisional Committee hereby give notice that such reports are entirely without foundation.

The arrangements of the Clarence River Company are now so far completed, that Captain Wiseman has been engaged to proceed to England in the ship "Simlah," in which he has taken his passage, to sail 10th July next, to select, or superintend the building of, as the case may be, and bring out an iron steam vessel suitable for the purpose, of which he is to take command; his long experience in the Clarence River trade peculiary qualify him for that service.

This information will no doubt be very satisfactory to the residents in the New England and Clarence River districts. 11430

THE AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY,

487, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.

MOST OF THE CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS IN THE COUNTRY TOWNS ARE APPOINTED AGENTS.

The business of this Company is threefold.

1ST. LIFE INSURANCE, which enables persons, to provide for the widowed, orphans, or others, at their decease.

2ND. DEFERRED ANNUITIES, which enables persons to secure for themselves, or their nominees, an independence in their old age, by means of an annuity punctually paid as long as they may live.

3RD. ENDOWMENTS for children, payable at the ages of 14, 20, or 21.

THOSE persons who rely upon labour for their support have an opportunity, by means of LIFE ASSURANCE, of becoming as secure from future want, in the event of a parent or husband's decease, as are those who are possessed of houses or stock. It frequently happens that families are suddenly plunged into penury and want, by the death of a parent or husband, who might have been comfortably provided for, if the deceased had but used ordinary prudence in insuring his life. Wives ought to urge upon their husbands the necessity of making some provision for them, and their children, before it be too late. The premiums are so moderate, as to be within the reach of all who may wish to avail themselves of the advantages of Life Assurance. For instance, a person twenty years of age, would have to pay about £1 17s. 5d. per annum, or 8½d. per week, to secure £100 cash for whoever he might please to leave it, at his death.

In order to relieve any unforseen emergency, the Society will lend money on the security of Life Assurance and Deferred Annuity Policies, at a moderate rate of interest.

The Tables of Rates, Forms of Proposals, and all information, may be obtained at the Offices of the Society from 10 to 4, daily.

WILLIAM PERRY,
Secretary.

N.B.—Great advantages are held out to the first policies taken, as may be seen by the rules. 8709

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE Rate of Discount on Bills having more than 100 days to run, is reduced at this Bank from 7 to 6 per cent.

JOHN BLACK,
Cashier.

155

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE SYDNEY RAILWAY COMPANY.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I do myself the honour to inform you that, following the course pointed out by the Act of Incorporation of the Sydney Railway Company, it has been decided by lot that I shall be the retiring Director for the present year, and at the same time I beg respectfully to intimate to you that, being eligible for re-election, I am again a candidate for your suffrages.

The deep interest which I have always taken in the establishment of the Company has been evinced by my having been from the commencement one of the largest Shareholders, and by my having throughout the whole period of the existence of the Provisional Committee, and since the Company was incorporated, devoted much time and attention to carry it through times of great difficulty and embarrassment. I feel satisfied to rest my claims for support on the present occasion upon the successful result which has attended the exertions of the Provisional Committee and the first set of Directors. Contrary to the anticipations of many whose labours to prejudice the public mind against the undertaking have been unceasing—these exertions have been pre-eminently successful, and there is no longer any doubt remaining upon the public mind as to the practicability of this truly national undertaking.

On the first election you placed me in the gratifying position of second on the list. I can assure you that during the period of my continuance in office I have in no degree relaxed my exertions in your behalf, and if again chosen by you, I pledge myself that my best efforts shall be devoted to the carrying on still further towards completion the project with which I have been so long identified.

I have the honour to remain,
Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
CHARLES KEMP.

Sydney, June 29. 10

SYDNEY BRANCH IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

Subscribed and Invested Capital,
ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS

THE following are the REDUCED RATES of premium at which the undersigned are prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against fire, viz.:—

FIRST CLASS RISKS.

	Per cent. per annum s.	d.
Buildings of stone or brick, slated and detached	7	6
Buildings as above, but attached to those of a similar class	10	0
Buildings as above, but attached to those of an inferior class	12	6
SECOND CLASS RISKS.		
Buildings of stone or brick, shingled and detached	12	6
Buildings as above, but attached to those of a similar class	15	0
THIRD CLASS RISKS		
Buildings of stud work, slated, and detached	17	6
Buildings as above, but attached to those of a superior class	20	0

Memo.—All hazardous risks subject to special arrangement.

Goods, merchandise, household furniture, &c., will be insured at the same rate of premium as is charged on the buildings in which they may be deposited.

ON SHIPS IN HARBOUR.

	Per cent. per annum s.	d.
With a warranty not to repair	10	0
With liberty to repair	15	0
Building	21	0

All losses arising under the policies issued by the undersigned will be promptly adjusted and paid in Sydney.

Further particulars may be learned on application to

GRIFFITHS, FANNING AND CO.,
Agents.

Spring-street, October 20, 16

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Half-Yearly General Meeting of the Shareholders in this Company will be held at their Offices, in George-street, on Wednesday, the 17th day of July next, at two o'clock, to receive the Report of the Directors, for the half-year ending 30th instant—to elect two Directors in room of Jacob L. Montefiore, Esq., resigned, on leaving the colony, and Duncan Mackellar, Esq., about to proceed to England, and to determine upon any other matters of general interest to the Company.

Candidates for the office of Director are required to give fourteen days' notice to the Board previous to the day of election.

J. C. PHELPS,
Secretary.

Sydney, June 25. 11163

NEW SOUTH WALES BANK. COMMERCIAL BANK.

THE undersigned is authorised to purchase Shares in either of the above Banks. Parties disposed to sell will please communicate with

GEORGE A. LLOYD,
Auctioneer and Agent.

City Mart, 474, George-street,
Sydney, June 26. 11219

BANK NOTICE. (OLD) COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a further instalment of seven and a half per cent. (making 87½ of the capital stock) will be payable on and after 1st July next.

FREDERICK EBSWORTH,
Managing Director.

June 29. 58

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, SYDNEY.

FROM and after the 1st of July next, all Bills discounted at this Bank will be charged a uniform rate of interest of 6 per cent. per annum.

JAMES SEA,
Manager.

June 29. 15

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend of Twelve Shillings per share (free of income tax) on the capital stock of the Corporation, having been declared by the Court of Directors of the Bank in London, payable there on the 2nd April, 1850, the same will be payable in the colonies on the shares standing in the colonial share register, at the respective branches, on and after 1st August next.

J. J. FALCONER,
Superintendent.

Sydney, July 1. 125

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Banking-house on Tuesday, the ninth day of July next, at noon precisely, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, and of declaring a Dividend for the half year ending 30th June; for the election of a Director in the room of John Lamb, Esq., who retires by lot, and of two Auditors in the room of Charles S. Vallack and George Thorne, Esqrs.

By order of the Board,
EDWARD KNOX,
Manager.

Commercial Bank, Sydney, June 12. 10362

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Henry Watson Parker, Esquire, has signified his intention to become a candidate for the vacancy in the Board of Directors of this Bank, which will be occasioned by the retirement of John Lamb, Esquire.

EDWARD KNOX,
Manager.

Commercial Bank, June 26. 11254

SECOND AUSTRALIAN BENEFIT INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.

NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the above Society, that a sale of the right to receive advances upon shares will take place on Tuesday, the 9th July, at 5 o'clock P.M., at the Office of the Society, 416, George-street.

Notice is also given to purchasers of the right to receive advances upon shares, that no dwelling-house can be accepted as a security by the Society, if not constructed of brick or stone.

G. L. ROBINSON,
Secretary

AUSTRALASIAN BOTANIC AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Members of the Australasian Botanical and Horticultural Society, advertised for This Day, Wednesday, 3rd July, is *postponed* to Friday, the 5th, at three o'clock P.M., in consequence of the Railway Stewards having appointed that day for the ceremony of "Turning the first Turf."

F. M. STOKES,
Secretary.

Committee Rooms,
387, George-street. 11347

SYDNEY FEMALE REFUGE SOCIETY.

THE following articles being constantly required for the use of the inmates, any donations of them will be thankfully received at the Institution, Pitt-street South, or will be sent for, if more convenient to the donor:—

Butcher's Meat	Soap	Candles
Flour	Starch	Coals
Potatoes	Blue	Firewood
Tea	Sugar	Rice

White and unbleached Calico, Printed Calico, Common Stuffs, Flannel, Woollen and Cotton Stockings, Shoes, Muslin for Caps

BOOKS.

Uncontroversial Works, of a decidedly moral and religious tendency, to form a library for the use of the inmates.

Subscriptions or donations in money will be received by the Treasurer, Stephen Owen, Esq., A.C.G.; by Mr. Nightingale, Collector; or by

JAMES COMRIE,
Honorary Secretary,
Miller's Point.

10358

GRAND PIANOFORTE FOR SALE.

A good strong instrument, suitable for a school or a juvenile.

S. HEBBLEWHITE,
Next Town Hall, York-street.

16

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, ALDINE HOUSE, PARRAMATTA.

MR. MILLS respectfully informs parents and guardians that he has vacancies for two Pupils as boarders.

TERMS:—
Under ten years of age .... £24 per annum.
Above ten ..... £28 „
(Washing included.)

The duties of the school will be resumed on Monday, July 8. 11340

THE MELBOURNE CHURCH OF ENGLAND MESSENGER.

Nos. 1 to 5, price 3d. each.

W. R. PIDDINGTON,
Bookseller and Stationer.

485, George-street,
Exactly opposite the Barrack Gate.

*** No. 5 of this Monthly Magazine contains an article upon BAPTISM, attributed to the pen of an apostolical dignitary of the Australian Church. 107

MR. FLETCHER.

DENTIST,

At Messrs. Cohen and Son's, 479, George-street, (three doors south of the Bank of New South Wales),

BEGS to inform the public, that he restores decayed teeth with the greatest success, without giving pain; also, guarantees to fix artificial teeth, from one to a complete set, by *adhesion* only, by which method all clasps, springs, and wires are superceded!

SATISFACTION GIVEN OR NO PAYMENT TAKEN,

Certificates from medical men of the highest respectability can be shown.

☞ Private entrance at the side door. 9560

DISINFECTING FLUID!!!

ON SALE AT THE UNDERSIGNED'S,

SIR WILLIAM BURNETT'S patent DISINFECTING FLUID, in quart and pint bottles, for the disinfection of sick rooms, clothing, linen, &c., prevention of contagion, preservation of animal matter from putrescence, purification of bilge water, cesspools, drains, waterclosets, &c.

As a deodorizing and purifying agent, it is the best, the cheapest, and the most healthful. The operation of cleansing cesspools by Sir William Burnett's Fluid has been tested in thousands of instances in London and every part of Great Britain.

It does not stain the most delicate fabric, an advantage possessed by no other preparation offered to the public for similar purposes.

The highly flattering testimonials as published in the returns ordered to be printed by the House of Commons, in the years 1847 and 1848, can be seen on application at

A. FOSS'S,
313, Pitt-street North.

10716

JUST RECEIVED, ex Bank of England, by W. J. Johnson, Pianoforte Manufacturer and Importer of Music and Musical Instruments, now on view at his Rooms, 214, Pitt-street, near King-street—

One large Gothic Harp, by Erard
One rosewood Semi-Cabinet Pianoforte, by d'Almain and Co.
One superior GUITAR, new system, with 9 strings
One Cornopean (cortean pattern)
One very superior VIOLIN.

NEW MUSIC

(From the celebrated House of Cramer and d'Almain,)

Consisting of all the newest and favourite Songs, Duets, Polkas, Quadrilles, Waltzes, &c.

Also,

One second-hand 6 octave SEMI-GRAND PIANOFORTE, by Broadwood
One ditto 6½ Cottage Pianoforte, by Lyons
One ditto 6 octave Square Pianoforte, by Kirkman.

PIANOFORTES TUNED AND REPAIRED. 99

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

ROBERT APPLETON begs most respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the business of Pawnbroker, at his private residence, Bathurst-street, No. 131, opposite Wright's Brewery.

R. A. will make the highest advances on jewellery, plate, Furniture, Books, and every description of property, from 1s. to any amount. 26

OILMAN'S STORES.

ON SALE, ex Hooghly, and Rifleman.

KINCAID AND WYATT'S
Pint pickles
Bottled fruits
Mustard, 1 lb. and ½ lb.
Capers, Yarmouth bloaters
Salad oil, sauces
Maccaroni and vermicelli, &c.

E. C. WEEKES AND CO.,
450, George-street.

62

WHEAT.

THE undersigned will give the highest market price for the best samples of wheat in any quantity.

T. W. SMART
Victoria Steam Mills, Hay Market.

WANTED,
100 Tons of Billet Wood. Apply as above.

1135

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1511971

OTHERS.

307 PACKAGES.

STATIONERY, &c., &c.
NOW LANDING,
EX HOOGHLY AND RIFLEMAN.

lot to be sold without reserve.
After which,
The imported trotting stallion Young

ON MONDAY, JULY 22,
At 11 clock precisely.

and modern literature.

Full particulars will appear in an early

ENGLISH PRICES
AT
COBDEN HOUSE.

JOHNSON AND WEIGHT beg to inform their friends and all buyers of DRAPERY, that from their recent large importations and very extensive purchases in the colony, they have now on hand an immense stock of all the most elegant and fashionable goods suitable for the present season. The greater part of which they will be compelled to dispose of previous to TAKING STOCK, at the end of this month.

J. and W. particularly impress upon the minds of their friends that, however reluctant they may be to sacrifice goods, they have fully determined that their SELLING LIST OF PRICES shall always be lower than any other house in Sydney. And in order to carry this resolution into effect, they have this day submitted their stock to a still further REDUCTION, which will enable the inhabitants of New South Wales to purchase drapery, &c., &c., at English prices.

VISITES, MANTLES, AND PALETOTS.

A superb assortment of the above on hand, embracing all the latest novelties and most modern designs received in Sydney.

These goods, from their ELEGANCE, QUALITY, and CHEAPNESS, entitle them to the immediate attention of all ladies who require any article of the kind.

An early call is solicited in this department, as they are sure to meet with ready sale, from the fact that many of these choice and rare goods will be sacrificed at prices actually below the ENGLISH cost.

	s.	d.
The tweed paletot is now reduced to....	6	9
Visites and mantles, from.....	5	9
Children's ditto, every shape, lined and interlined, from	2	9

SHAWLS, SCARFS, AND DRESSES.

A large variety of the above, in rich styles and splendid qualities, just opened, will be offered to the public at such prices as must really astonish all who *take the opportunity* of inspecting them.

Amongst the most surprising bargains ever offered to the public of this colony is

ONE CASE
OF
REAL FRENCH MERINOS,
Only 2s. 9½d. per yard.

Shawls .....from	0	1	6
Cashmere ditto	0	2	11
Rich	0	5	9
Extra ditto.....	0	8	9
De laine dresses	0	5	3
Rich ditto, 12 yards.....	0	7	6
Striped Alpacas	0	5	11
Rich embroidered	0	7	6
Coburgs and Orleans	0	0	6½
Merinos, double twilled	0	0	11½

LONG-CLOTHS, SHEETINGS, AND TABLE LINENS.

French stays, ladies' merino vests and drawers, and every article suitable for families
Horrocks' longcloths in every number

	£	s.	d
8-4 White sheeting	0	0	9
White counterpanes	0	2	6
Cotton ticks.....	0	0	3½
Damask table linen, two yards wide	0	1	0
Huckaback	0	0	4½
Flannel.....	0	0	4½
Welsh ditto.....	0	0	7½
Habit shirts.....	0	0	5½
Muslin collars.....	0	0	5½
Cap sashes.....	0	0	1½
Cap laces	0	0	0½
Gauze ribbons.....	0	0	1½
Bonnet ditto	0	0	4½
Children's ditto	0	0	2½

The Slop Department has lately received large additions in woollens and slops of every description. The tailoring department being under the management of a very superior cutter, who has given every satisfaction, and the proprietors in submitting to the public a list of the prices of their immense stock of ready-made clothing, made to order, &c., with confidence assert that no other house in Sydney can excel them in quality, style, and cheapness; and for any article that does not or give satisfaction, the money will be immediately returned,

SLOPS.

	£	s.	d.
Pilot coats	0	9	6
Chesterfield wrappers.....	0	7	6
Devon tweed coats.....	0	4	7½
Jean ditto	0	2	11
Moleskin jackets.....	0	2	6
White moleskin trousers	0	2	11
Devon tweed ditto.....	0	2	11
Single-stitched moleskin ditto.....	0	3	11
The best quality double-stitched moleskin trousers, taped and seamed	0	4	11½

VESTS.

Stout vests	0	0	10½
Superior ditto	0	2	2
Rich ditto.....	0	3	9
Silk velvet	0	10	6
Black and fancy satin	0	4	11

And every article in boys' and youths' clothing, ready made and to order, at the equally reduced prices.

MADE TO ORDER.

	£	s.	d.
The registered paletot	1	15	0
Superior dress coats	1	17	6
Frock coats, best quality	2	2	0
Stout over coats	1	5	0
Black doeskin trousers	0	18	6
Black superfine ditto	1	1	0
Fancy doeskin trousers	0	13	9
Superfine ditto	0	17	6
Waistcoats, in endless variety, from	0	5	6

COLONIAL TWEEDS.

A coat to order	0	18	6
Trousers ditto	0	9	9
Vests.....	0	5	9

The articles enumerated under the head of MADE TO ORDER, will be guaranteed to be of the best material and the finest workmanship, and the proprietors feel confident that on one trial the fact will be proved that a really good suit of clothes, made to order, can be obtained at

JOHNSON AND WEIGHT'S,
Cheaper than any other house in Sydney.

A SUIT OF CLOTHES MADE TO ORDER IN FIVE HOURS.

JOHNSON AND WEIGHT,
Cobden House,
94 277 and 279, Pitt-street.

GOOD WHITE SHIRTS
AT SMITH'S COLONIAL SHIRT MANUFACTORY, 87, PARK-STREET.

TO Gentlemen who prefer having their Shirts made to measure or order, J. T. Smith respectfully solicits them to give their directions during the winter months, as the influx of orders in the spring and summer renders it almost impossible to pay that strict and individual attention to the demands of all his numerous patrons that he really wishes to do; and from the comparatively few good shirt hands to be met with, great delay is often caused, which is unavoidable, for the two reasons assigned. J. T. S. suggests that his friends should now give their orders for what they are likely to require in the spring. A registry is kept of all measures and particulars; therefore, for those gentlemen who have been previously supplied at his manufactory and reside in the country, it will be only necessary to transmit their wishes through the post-office, and every possible care and attention shall be paid to them.

A large and varied stock always on hand, comprising—Plain and fancy shirts, with or without collars; extra large size ditto; yacht and regatta shirts, choice patterns; Scotch twill, &c. Boys' and youths' shirts of every description. Flannel shirts and drawers, cravats, braces, boot hose, &c.

Ladies' and children's under clothing in stock, or made to order. 5941

CORRECT TIME! CORRECT TIME!

A MATTER so essential to the proper conduct of business can only be ascertained and registered by means of solar and sidereal instruments and *Astronomical Clocks*;—all watches sold by D. DAVIS not only combine the improvements which modern science has introduced, with a view to insuring accurate performance, but they are proved and regulated by the above-named *important instruments;* and being imported direct from the manufacturers, are sold at such prices that persons requiring a *Good Timekeeper need not be without one.*

	£	s.	d.
Silver patent levers, in double backed cases, capped and jewelled, detached escapement, maintaining power, and all the latest improvements, warranted not to vary more than one minute per week	4	10	0
Silver Horizontal Watches, in double back cases, jewelled in four holes, going barrel to continue the action while winding, set hands at back, very convenient for the waistcoat pocket	3	15	0
Silver Hunting Watches, in strong double backed cases, jewelled, movements finished in the best style, well adapted for the bush ..	3	12	6

A good assortment of Second-hand Watches, in going order, from THIRTY SHILLINGS.

WARRANTY.

Every Watch sold at this establishment is warranted for two years, and a written guarantee given; should the watch require regulation, fresh oil, or other attention within the period of warranty, it will be done free of charge; after that time it will be cleaned and adjusted on the payment of 2s. 6d., if of the vertical construction; or 3s. 6d. if of the lever or horizontal, and no further charge will be made for attention during the then succeeding twelve months.

Customers in the country are informed that should any inaccuracy or defect appear within the *two years* of purchase, the carriage from any part will be paid, the error rectified *free of charge*, and the purchaser only allowed to be at the expense of the carriage to his residence.

The warranty is considered void should the watch with which it is given be put into the hands of another watchmaker; this regulation is necessary in consequence of the injury done to watches by incompetent workmen.

N.B.—Watches and Clocks of every construction carefully cleaned and repaired by competent workmen kept on the premises, at the following reduced prices:—

	s.	d.
Watches of the vertical construction cleaned for	2	6
Ditto patent lever	3	6
Ditto horizontal	4	0

All watches cleaned and repaired at this establishment are properly regulated by the

ASTRONOMICAL CLOCK.

Particular attention paid to the repairing of the Flat Horizontal ('Jeneva) Watches, by a competent workman, a native of Switzerland.

Best English *Lunette Glasses* fitted for *one shilling.*

Observe the Address.
D. DAVIS,
Watchmaker,
11409 475, George-street.

MOROCCO SKINS.

LANDING, ex Bank of England, and for sale by the undersigned.—Morocco Skins, in all the leading colours, suitable for Coachbuilders or Upholsterers.
32 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

TO PUBLICANS.

ON SALE AT THE CITY DEPOT, 480, George-street two doors South of the Bank of New South Wales.
Martell's Brandy, in and out of Bond
Case gin
London Old Tom
West India rum, all strengths
London porter, draught and bottled
Burton ale, in hogsheads
Whiskey, real Islay
Case brandy
Pale brandy, in wood, and every description of spirits, wine, and beer.
HENRY FISHER,
City Depôt,
480, George-street
July 1. 54

TOBACCO.

100 BOXES good Cavendish Tobacco, well worthy the attention of purchasers for home consumption, or export; will be sold reasonably to close half-year's accounts.
HENRY FISHER,
City Depôt,
480, George-street.
July 1. 53

BRAB HATS, SALT, RUM, GIN, AND BRANDY.

6 CASES BRAB HATS
15 tons Liverpool salt
100 cases gin
15 hogsheads B.P., 8 and 10 O.P.
50 cases, 1 dozen each, brandy
A. POLACK,
137 Hunter-street.

ALE AND PORTER.

JUST LANDED, and on sale at the stores of the undersigned:—
Allsopp's No. 3 ale, brewed October 1849
Barclay, Perkins, and Co.'s double stout
Hoare and Co.'s ditto
10228 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned,—
Port wine, in hogsheads and quarter-casks
Choice pale sherry, ex Dudbrook, in quarter-casks
Madeira wine, in hogsheads, quarter-casks, and octaves
Red Marsala, in pipes and hogsheads
Hunt's port, in 6 dozen cases—pints
Tennant's XXX brown stout, in hogsheads
Together with the usual stock of bottled wines, of all descriptions; spirits, in and out of bond; and Byass's bottled ale and porter.
EDWARD W. LAYTON AND CO.,
158 Macquarie-place.

FOR SALE,

TENNENT'S XXX Brown Stout, just landed, ex Cadet.
MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.
11438

ON SALE.—BASS'S No. 3 Burton Ale, October brewing.
10026 THACKER AND CO.

FEARNLEY'S

CHEAP HAY, CORN, OATS, BARLEY, STRAW, AND FORAGE OF ALL KINDS.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by several extensive Growers to sell the above on commission, begs to assure his customers that he will supply them cheaper than any other dealer in Sydney, from a large stock, with fresh supplies arriving daily. A constant supply of Van Diemen's Land produce.

JOHN FEARNLEY,
Hay and Corn Factor,
Near the Queen's Wharf,
Lower George-street.
Export orders executed promptly, and on the most advantageous terms. 76

SALT BEEF FOR SALE.

DRAKE'S BRAND, in tierces.
Also,
Tongues, in tierces and barrels.
BEAMES AND KEELE,
Or at the Establishment,
11270 Dixon's Mills.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned,—
Smoked tongues
Ditto sheeps' ditto
Mutton hams, &c.
EDWARD W. LAYTON AND CO.,
157 Macquarie-place.

LIVERPOOL SALT.

NOW LANDING, ex Osprey, on sale by the undersigned.
BEAMES AND KEELE,
11269 Hunter-street.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned, St. Ube's salt, in quantities to suit purchasers.
WILLIAM WALKER AND Co.
Fort-street, June 21. 10924

DAIRY SALT, for sale at the Stores of
SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO.,
Sussex-street.
Sydney, May 21. 9119

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned are Cash purchasers of Beef and Mutton Tallow.
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
84 700, George-street.

HIDES, HORNS, AND BONES.

THE undersigned are CASH purchasers, *at the highest market price*, of HIDES, salted or fresh, fit for exportation or home manufacture, and of OX and Cow HORNS, SHANK BONES, and HOOFS.
J. R. AND A. F. WILSHIRE,
Leather Manufactory,
1111 George-street, Sydney.

IN THE ESTATE OF JAMES BRUCE, LATE OF OTAGO, NEW ZEALAND.

A DIVIDEND of 2s. 6d. in the pound will be paid to the Creditors in the above Estate on Saturday, 6th instant, at 253, Pitt-street. 92

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES per barque Avondale, Captain Armstrong, from Liverpool, are requested to pass their entries for the Flour Wharf as early as possible.
SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO.,
145 Agents.

NOTICE.—Captain Armstrong, of the barque Avondale, from Liverpool, will not be responsible for any debts contracted by his Crew. 146

OUTSTANDING ORDERS.

PARTIES holding orders drawn by Mr. Edward Brown on Mr. Benjamin Buchanan, or the undersigned, on account of Station at Canning Creek, Darling Downs, are requested to present them for payment.
JAMES BUCHANAN.
Bligh-street, Sydney, July 1. 198

TO LET, a House in Victoria Terrace, Miller's Point, containing ten rooms, kitchen, pantry, stables, coach-house, &c., water laid on. Apply to G. TALBOT, Victoria Terrace.
June 29. 121

TO BUILDERS.

PERSONS desirous of offering tenders for the erection of a first-class house in George-street (opposite the Post Office), may see the plans and specifications at the office of
MR. HILLY,
11418 445, George-street.

WANTED, a smart active Boy, at make himself generally useful in the house. None need apply who have not filled a similar situation before. Character indispensable. Apply to Mr. SAMUEL LYONS, Charlotte-place, George-street, between the hours of nine and eleven o'clock. 10894

BLACKSMITH.—Wanted, a Blacksmith for the Darling Downs. Apply to the undersigned.
THOMAS BELL,
112 Parramatta

WANTS A SITUATION, as Overseer on a Sheep or Horse Establishment, a respectable middle-aged widower, who has a thorough knowledge of a sheep establishment, and has been accustomed to horses from his youth; would have no objection to a comfortable situation as Stock-keeper. Address, prepaid, to F. S., at Mr. Cunningham's, Tailor, 19, Hunter-street, Sydney. 152

£2 REWARD.

WHEREAS, a man on horseback and representing himself to be a Constable, went to a station of the undersigned, and robbed a Coolie named Barah of various memorands of wages due by us to him amounting to £20 12s., we hereby offer a reward of Two Pounds for his apprehension and conviction, and caution the public from negotiating any of the said memorandums.
J. AND E. ORR,
Borah, Liverpool Plains, June 16. 22

TO LET, those spacious and convenient Stores opposite Campbell and Co.'s Wharf, consisting of three floors, with offices.
9574 MARTYN AND COMBES.

TO LET.—A newly-built House, in Harrington-street, containing five rooms, with detached kitchen. Apply to
J. K. CLEEVE,
13 Charlotte-place.

TO BE LET, a commodious House in Bligh-street, first on the right from Hunter-street, containing eight rooms, irrespective of closets and dressing-rooms. The out-buildings comprise kitchen and pantry, storehouse, laundry, three-stalled stable, coach-house, &c. Possession can be given immediately. Apply on the premises. 199

HOUSE TO LET, in Lyons' Terrace, recently occupied by the late Dr. M'Crae,—of which immediate possession can be had. Apply to Mr. SAMUEL LYONS, 564, George-street. 10027

LUMLEY ESTATE, IN ARGYLE.

TO LET, the Estate of Lumley, with house and out-offices, containing 3800 Acres of Land. Parties renting this property can also have 4000 acres adjoining. Possession can be given on the 1st July next. Apply to Mr. STILES, at Bungonia; or,
CAMPBELL AND CO.,
Campbell's Wharf.
Sydney, June 3. 11351

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

WOOL SALE.

SALE of 617 bales wool by Messrs. SOUTHEY and SON, on the 18th February:

Ex Mary White—BOTTS over GRE over Darling Downs, 7 at 23d., 1 at 21½d., 6 at 20d., 2 at 18d., 1 at 16d.; KLR, 6 at 17½d.; O in triangle over V, 7 at 17d.; GR over C, 6 at 16d.

Ex Thomas Arbuthnot—C&H, 1 at 20d., 11 at 17½d., 16 at 17d., 13 at 16½d., 132 at 16d., 18 at 15½d., 16 at 15d., 5 at 14½d., 2 at 14d., 6 at 13d., 1 at 12½d.; BA, 5 at 17d.; DD, 5 at 17½d.; RR, 3 at 17½d.

Ex Midlothian—DED, 4 at 18½d., 1 at 17d.; D, 4 at 19d., 3 at 18½d.; D over LW, 2 at 19d., 4 at 18½d.; Hawkwood over WC&F, 2 at 19d., 4 at 18d.; SJCo over Hawkwood, 2 at 20½d., 2 at 19d., 2 at 18½d., 1 at 15½d.; JWG over SW, 5 at 15½d., 1 at 13d.; R, 3 at 17½d., 1 at 16d.

Ex Quinten Leitch—ITA in diamond, 16 at 24d., 13 at 23d., 7 at 22½d., 4 at 19½d.; M in diamond, 6 at 19d., 11 at 18d., 3 at 17½d., 7 at 17d.; GT, 34 at 17d., 14 at 16½d.; FS, 10 at 17d., 16 at 16½d., 12 at 16d.; TL conjoined, 2 at 16½d.; JW, 2 at 16d.; SF, 2 at 18d.; V, 3 at 16d.; RF, 3 at 15½d.; C in diamond, 7 at 14½d., 3 at 14d.; B in diamond, 2 at 15½d.; CN, 1 at 15d.; Grey in diamond, 1 at 15d.; TJ, 1 at 16d.; JD, 5 at 15½d.; R, 4 at 14d.; C over M'K in diamond, 7, at 20½d., 1 at 19½d., 2 at 19d.; S in diamond, 1 at 16½d.; Welshs, 5 at 16½d., 1 at 15½d.

Ex Lady Amherst—O in diamond over H, 1 at 21d., 1 at 20½d., 1 at 20d., 5 at 18½d., 4 at 17½d.; WH, 2 at 19d., 5 at 18d., 6 at 17½d., 11 at 17d., 11 at 16½d.; H in diamond over Z, 1 at 17½d., 2 at 15½d.; WP over H, 2 at 14d.

CROWN LANDS BEYOND THE SETTLED DISTRICTS.

(From Yesterday's Government Gazette.)

COLONIAL Secretary's Office, Sydney, 1st July, 1850.—With reference to the notice from this Office, dated 11th ultimo, respecting the renewal of existing licenses to depasture stock on Crown Lands beyond the Settled Districts of the colony, His Excellency the Governor directs it to be notified, that a modification of the terms of that notice has been sanctioned with respect to runs in the Port Phillip District, as explained in the subjoined copy of a notice, issued by His Honor the Superintendent of Port Phillip.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE,

Occupation of Crown Lands beyond the Settled Districts.

Superintendent's Office, Melbourne, 29th May, 1850.—Public notice is hereby given, to all occupants of Crown Land for pastoral purposes, beyond the Settled Districts of Port Phillip, that the renewal of license for such occupation, pending the issue of leases, which,

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in pursuance with the arrangement hitherto made, would take place from the 1st July next, and embrace the twelve months, ending 30th June, 1851, will only be effected for the six months ending 31st December, 1850, when, if requisite, further renewal for the entire year, commencing 1st January, and ending 31st December, 1851, will be sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor.

C. J. LA TROBE.

METEOROLOGY.

(*Compiled expressly for the* Sydney Morning Herald.)

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, SOUTH HEAD, FROM 25TH JUNE TO 1ST JULY, 1850.

DATE.	MOON'S AGE.	BAROMETER. 8½ A.M.	BAROMETER. 2½ P.M.	BAROMETER. SUNSET.	BAROMETER. 9 P.M.	ATTACHED THERMOMETER. 8½ A.M.	ATTACHED THERMOMETER. 2½ P.M.	ATTACHED THERMOMETER. SUNSET.	ATTACHED THERMOMETER. 9 P.M.	DETACHED THERMOMETER. 8½ A.M.	DETACHED THERMOMETER. 2½ P.M.	DETACHED THERMOMETER. SUNSET.	DETACHED THERMOMETER. 9 P.M.	REGISTER THERMOMETER. MAXIM.	REGISTER THERMOMETER. MINIM.	RAIN FALLEN.	WINDS.
Tuesday, 25	○ 0-15 A.M.	29·925	29·892	29·884	29·879	57	60	58	58	53	59	[illegible]	55	60	50	....	W. by S., N.W., and calms
Wednesday, 26	16	29·864	29·800	29·764	29·741	56	60	61	60	49	60	57	58	61	47	0·05	W., N.N.E., N. by E., and calms
Thursday, 27	17	29·612	29·483	29·491	29·541	59	60	60	58	55	63	61	57	52	52	....	W., W.N.W., W. by N.
Friday, 28	18	29·633	29·642	29·663	29·771	58	59	57	57	54	57	51	48	66	46	0·64	W., S., S. by W.
Saturday, 29	19	29·865	29·900	29·942	29·975	52	55	54	55	44	49	[illegible]	47	49	43	0·11	S.W. by W., S. by W., S., S. by W.
Sunday, 30	20	30·002	30·011	30·016	30·054	52	55	55	53	43	53	51	48	53	42	....	W.S.W., S. by W., S.S.W.
Monday, 1	21	30·022	30·151	30·165	30·184	52	58	56	58	47	57	[illegible]	56	58	44	0.07	S.W. by W., S.W., S., S. by W.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Tuesday, 25.—Forenoon calms, with thick fogs after eight o'clock; middle and latter parts, light north-westerly breezes; cloudy in part and hazy; night, calm and clear.

Wednesday, 26.—Morning, light westerly airs, damp, no clouds; calm or nearly so all the middle and latter parts, and clear delightful weather; at midnight, and subsequently, some heavy showers of rain with thunder from the westward.

Thursday, 27.—Morning, light westerly airs, clouds sinking in the north-east; remained clear fine weather all the day, with the exception of some slight showers between eleven and twelve A.M.; wind strong and dry from west and by north after one P.M. till evening; night, light breezes and beautifully clear.

Friday, 28.—Morning, light west airs and calms; cirro-stratus forming a thin covering over the sky; middle and latter parts, moderately fresh breezes from the southward; sky became darkly overcast; some showers of rain between four and five o'clock, and at half-past five hard rain and hail mixed, after that, rain fell steadily for some hours, atmosphere very cold; strong keen wind from the south and by west through the night, some rain occasionally fore part.

Saturday, 29.—Moderate south-westerly breezes early part; particularly keen air; cumuli passing over; squally with frequent showers from about due south through the middle part, and continued very fresh, cold dirty weather, with showers at intervals P.M. Night, damp and cloudy, but scarcely any rain.

Sunday, 30.—Morning keen, beautifully clear atmosphere; moderate south-westerly breezes fore part; middle and latter parts light airs from south and by west, delightfully clear dry weather, no clouds. Night, also light winds and cloudless sky.

Monday, July 1.—Morning, light south-westerly breezes, dark fogs and cumulus passing over from southward; fresh southerly breezes all middle and latter parts; light passing showers occasionally middle part; smart showers again toward sunset, and between half-past eight and nine P.M. Night, light wind, cloudy without rain.

TRANSFERABLE AND REMITTABLE LAND AND IMMIGRATION DEBENTURES.

(*From Yesterday's Government Gazette.*)

COLONIAL Secretary's Office, Sydney, 1st July, 1850.—Sealed tenders will be received at this office until noon of Monday, the twenty-second of July, from persons desirous of advancing the whole or any portion of the sum of Ten Thousand Pounds on the following security, and subject to the undermentioned terms and conditions, viz.:—

1. Each tender must be for an even sum of hundreds of pounds, and must be endorsed "Tender for Debentures."

2. If the tender be accepted, Land and Immigration Debentures for £100 each, secured upon the Territorial Revenue of the Sydney or Middle District, will be issued for the sum advanced, and will bear interest at the rate of 3½d. per diem, or £4 18s. 10½d. per £100 per annum, payable half-yearly, on the 1st of January and 1st of July.

3. They will be receivable as cash at any time for the purchase of Crown Lands in the Sydney district, or for any other payment due on account of the Territorial Revenue within the same.

4. The principal will not otherwise be payable for a period of less than three years from the date of the Debenture; but it will be redeemable at par at any time thereafter, at the option of the Government, but not of the holder, on three months notice to that effect being given in the *New South Wales* or *London Gazette*, according as the same may be payable in the colony or in England,

5. The principal will also be redeemable at par, at the option of the holder for the time being after the expiration of five years from the date of the Debenture, on his giving three months' notice to that effect to the Colonial Agent General, in London, or the Colonial Treasurer in Sydney, as the case may be.

6. At the expiration of the three months' notice given either by the Government or the holder, the interest on the Debenture to which such notice shall apply, will cease and determine.

7. The principal and interest of each Debenture will be payable at the option of the holder for the time being, either in Sydney or London; any change which it may be desired to make in this respect, being previously registered at the Colonial Treasury, in Sydney, and in the office of the Colonial Agent General, in London, and endorsed upon the Debenture, which must be presented accordingly at both these Offices for that purpose.

8. Whenever a Debenture may be made payable in London, a duplicate thereof will be transmitted by the Colonial Treasurer to the Colonial Agent General by such opportunity as the holder may desire, in order that the same may be available on proof of the loss of the original.

9. The Debentures will be transferable, if made out in blank, in the same manner as Exchequer Bills; but if made payable to any individual or firm, then by endorsement as in the case of bills of exchange.

10. Any number of Debentures will, for the convenience of the holders, be consolidated into one or more of the aggregate amount, on application at the Colonial Treasury, provided that such consolidate Debentures shall be issued for even sums of £500 or £1000 only.

ROAD FROM PATERSON TO GRESFORD.—With reference to the Government Notice of 5th March last, relative to the intention of the Government to open a certain parish road from Paterson to Gresford, after due consideration of all objections to the proposed line of road which have been transmitted in pursuance of that notice, his Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has confirmed the same, and it is therefore declared expedient to open and make the road referred to according to the map and plan to be seen at the Office of the Surveyor-General; and all persons intending to claim compensation in respect of the line, are reminded that notice must be served upon the Colonial Secretary within forty days from the 2nd July, or they will be for ever foreclosed from such claim.

ROADS.—His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, having deemed it expedient to open and make parish roads from Merton to Cassilis; from Appin to Wollongong, via Mount Keera; and from the Oakhampton Road to West Maitland, across the Falls and through the Bolwarra Estate to the Paterson High Road, surveys or tracings showing the intended lines of the roads, are now deposited in the office of the Surveyor-General in Sydney, and all persons interested therein, are requested to transmit in writing to the Clerk of the Executive Council, within one month from this date (July 2), any well grounded objections which may exist to the formation of the roads.

WEST MOLONG.—A site has been fixed upon for a village at West Molong. A copy of the approved plan may be seen at the office of the Surveyor-General, at Sydney, or at the Police-office, Molong.

ADJUSTED NEW RUN.—It is hereby notified for general information, that the adjusted new run called Barbagel, situated in the district of Lachlan, and described as No. 4 in the notice from the Crown Lands Office of the 29th ultimo, headed "Adjusted New Runs," has been withdrawn from public competition, it appearing from a recent report received from the Commissioner of that district, that a portion of it is already in authorised occupation.—GEORGE BARNEY, Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.—*Yesterday's Government Gazette.*

APPOINTMENTS.—His Excellency the Governor has appointed the following gentlemen to be magistrates of the territory and its dependencies:—Thomas Henry Baylis, Esq., of Bogee; John Blackstone, Esq., of Ryalston, Dabee; Edward King Cox, Esq., of Rawden, Dabee; Alfred Sandeman, Esq., of Beanaraba, Darling Downs; and John Coldham, Esq., of Grasedale Grange, in the District of Port Phillip.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest was yesterday held at Driver's, the Three Tuns, King-street, on view of the body of Henry Warner, then lying dead in the Sydney Infirmary. It appeared from the evidence of Dr. MacEwan, that deceased was received into the Infirmary on the 11th ultimo, labouring under a compound fracture of the arm; it was considered necessary to amputate, within forty-eight hours after which erysipelas supervened, under which he sank. He died on Sunday. Deceased was a very decent hard-working man, who for some years past had gained a livelihood by retailing vegetables; on the day on which he was received into the Infirmary, he, by some unfortunate accident fell off his cart, and injured his hand. The result was as stated by Dr. MacEwan. The Jury found a verdict of died from the effects of injuries accidentally received.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD, OR A CONDITIONAL PARDON.—It having been represented to the Government, that on the night of the 18th ultimo, a stack of wheat, containing about two hundred bushels, the property of Richard Hawke, of Native Dog Creek, in the district of Hartley, was maliciously set on fire; His Excellency the Governor has directed it to be notified, that a reward of twenty pounds will be paid to any free person or persons who may, within six months from the present date, (July 2), give such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the party or parties guilty of the above outrage; and if the person giving such information be a prisoner of the Crown, application will be made to Her Majesty for the allowance to such prisoner of the Crown of a Conditional Pardon.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JULY 2, 1850.

LAND SALES.

AT eleven o'clock of Wednesday, the 31st July, the following Town, Suburban, and Country Lots of Land, will be offered for sale by public auction, at the several places hereunder mentioned, and at the upset price affixed to each lot respectively. Deposit, ten per cent.:—

At the Police Office, Drayton.

TOWN LOTS.

DRAYTON.—1—6. 2 roods each, county of Aubigny, parish of Drayton, allotments Nos. 2—7 of section 1. 7—10. 1 rood and 8 perches each, same place, Nos. 17—20 of section 1. 11—14. 2 roods each, same place. Upset price £8 per acre.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

AUBIGNY.—15—18. 3 acres each, parish of Drayton, town of Drayton, Nos. 1—4 of section 4. Upset price £3 per acre.

At the Police Office, Albury.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

UNNAMED.—1. 8 acres and 4 perches, parish of Albury, on Bungambrewatah Creek, near Albury, No. 12. 2. 7 acres and 21 perches, same place, No. 13. 3. 4 acres, 3 roods, and 34 perches, same place, No. 14. Upset price £2 10s. per acre. 4—6. 51 acres each, parish of Albury, on Yarrawudda Flat, near Albury, Nos. 18—20. Upset price £1 per acre.

At the Police Office, Armidale.

TOWN LOTS.

ARMIDALE.—1, 2. 2 roods and 26¼ perches each, county of Sandon, parish of Armidale, New England, Nos. 7 and 9 of section 24, price £8 per acre.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

SANDON.—3. 5 acres, 3 roods, and 33 perches, parish of Armidale, near Armidale, New England, western suburban allotment No. 10. Upset price £2 10s. per acre. 4. 24½ acres, parish of Armidale, at Armidale, No. 1. 5. 29½ acres, same place, No. 2. Upset price £2 per acre. 6. 37½ acres, same place, No. 3. 7, 8. 40 acres each, No. 4. Upset price £1 10s. per acre. 9. 2 acres, 2 roods, and 12 perches, same place, cultivation allotment, No. 11. 10. 2 acres, 2 roods, and 6 perches, same place, No. 12. 11. 2 acres, 3 roods, and 8 perches, same place, No 13. 12. 3 acres, 1 rood, and 10 perches, same place, No. 14. 13. 3 acres, and 18 perches, same place, No. 15. Upset price £3 per acre. 14. 1 acre, 3 roods, and 15 perches, same place, No. 16. Upset price £4 per acre. 15 2 acres and 2 roods, same place, No. 17. 16. 2 acres, 1 rood, and 10 perches, same place, No. 21. 17, 18. 2 roods each, same place, Nos. 22 and 26. 19. 2 acres and 9 perches, same place, No. 27. 20. 2 acres and 16 perches, same place, No. 28. Upset price £3 per acre. 21. 1 acre, 3 roods, and 20 perches, same place, No. 29. Upset price £4 per acre. 22. 3 acres and 25 perches, same place, No. 32. 23. 3 acres and 12 perches, same place, No. 33. 24. 3 acres, same place, No. 34. 25. 2 acres and 28 perches, same place, No. 36. 26. 2 acres, 1 rood, and 11 perches, same place, No. 41. 27. 2 acres, 2 roods, and 22 perches, same place, No. 42. 28. 2 acres, 2 roods, and 24 perches, No. 43. 29. 2 acres, 1 rood, and 15 perches, same place, No. 44. 30. 2 acres, 1 rood, and 32 perches, same place, No. 45. 31. 2 acres, 1 rood, and 34 perches, same place, No. 46. 32. 2 acres, 2 roods, and 10 perches, same place, No. 47. 33. 2 acres, 1 rood, and 12 perches, same place, No. 48. 34. 2 acres and 2 roods, same place, No. 52. 35. 3 acres, 3 roods, and 18 perches, same place, No. 53. 36. 3 acres, 2 roods, and 28 perches, same place, No. 54. 37. 3 acres and 2 roods, same place, No. 55. 38. 3 acres, 1 rood, and 12 perches, same place, No. 56. 39. 2 acres and 12 perches, same place, No. 62. Upset price, 3 per acre.

At the Police Office, Bennelong.

TOWN LOTS.

BENNELONG.—1—10. 1 rood and 24 perches each, county of Harden, parish of Bennelong, Nos. 1—10 of section 26. 11—16. 2 roods each, same place, Nos. 1—5 and 7 of section 27. 17—19. 1 rood and 24 perches each, Nos. 2—4 of section 31. Upset price £8 per acre.

At the Police Office, Camden.

TOWN LOTS.

UPPER PICTON.—1—3. 2 roods each, county of Camden, parish of Picton, Nos. 4—6 of section 7. Upset price £8 per acre.

At the Police Office, Dungog.

TOWN LOTS.

CLARENCE TOWN.—1—8. 2 roods each, county of Durham, parish of Uffington, Nos. 5—7, 10, 12—14, and 1 of section 20. 9—48. 2 roods each, Nos. 5—10 and 12—14 of section 3; 5—9, 13, 14, 1, 3, 11, and 12 of section 4; 1—9 and 20 of section 18; 1—4 and 16—20 of section 3. Upset price £3 per acre.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

DURHAM.—49. 10 acres, 3 roods, and 16 perches, near Dungog, part of the village reserve on the William River, south of Hooke's grant. 50. 11 acres, 2 roods, and 16 perches, same place. 51. 10 acres and 30 perches, same place. Upset price £2 10s. per acre.

GLOUCESTER.—52. 30 acres, on the Manning River, opposite Wingham. Upset price £1 per acre.

At the Police Office, Eden.

TOWN LOTS.

EDEN.—1, 2. 1 rood and 8 perches each, county of Auckland, parish of Weecoon, Nos. 3 and 4 of section 11. 3. 1 rood and 14 perches, same place, No. 5 of section 11. 4. 1 rood and 24 perches, same place, No. 6 of section 11. 5. 1 rood and 38 perches, No 7 of section 11. Upset price £8 per acre.

PANBULA.—61, 13. 2 roods each, county of Auckland, parish of Panbula, Nos. 15—22 of section 13. Upset price £8 per acre.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

AUCKLAND.—14—23. 2 acres and 2 roods each, parish of Panbula, cultivation allotments. Nos. 1—5 of section 6, 2 of section 5, and 1—4 of section 9. 24. 2 acres 2 roods and 14 perches, same place, No. 1. 25. 1 acre and 38 perches, same place, No. 2 of section 3. 26. 2 acres and 32 perches, same place, No. 4 of section 3. Upset price £3 per acre.

At the Police Office, Gosford.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—1, 2. 2 acres and 2 roods each, parish of Gosford, town of Gosford, Nos. 2 and 3 of section 31. 3, 4. 3 acres 1 rood and 17½ perches each, parish of Gosford, Nos. 41 and 42. Upset price £3 per acre. 5. 10 acres, in the Kincumbar reserve. Upset price £2 10s. per acre.

At the Police Office, Goulburn.

TOWN LOTS.

GOULBURN.—1—7. 2 roods each, county of Argyle, parish of Goulburn, Nos. 5—7 of section 23, 15—17 and 18 of section 24. 8. 1 rood and 32 perches, No. 1 of section 36. 9—16. 2 roods each, Nos. 2—9 of section 36. Upset price £8 per acre.

At the Police Office, Penrith.

TOWN LOTS.

EMU.—1—3. 2 roods each, county of Cook, parish of Strathdon, Nos. 3—5 of section 5. Upset price £8 per acre.

SUBURBAN LOTS.

COOK.—4. 4 acres, 1 rood, and 33 perches, parish of Strathdon, at Emu, being part of the Police Paddock, No. 1. 5. 5 acres, 1 rood, and 6 perches, same place, No. 2. 6. 5 acres, 2 roods, and 5 perches, same place, No. 3: this allotment has a cottage containing two rooms. 7. 6 acres and 15 perches, same place, No. 4: this allotment has the old Police Quarters upon it. Upset price £3 per acre. 8. 4 acres, 2 roods, and 26 perches, same place, No. 5. On this allotment stand the buildings formerly used as the Officer's Quarters, consisting of a good dwelling house and kitchen; also a good stone building, consisting of a large store, barrack stables, and mill house. Upset price £300 per lot.

At the Police Office, Grafton.

TOWN LOTS.

GRAFTON.—1. 2 roods, county of Clarence, parish of Southampton, No. 4 of section 1. 2. 2 roods and 8 perches, same place, No. 5 of section 1. 3. 2 roods and 5 perches, same place, No. 6 of section 1. 4. 1 rood and 25 perches, No. 7 of section 2. 5. 1 rood and 39 perches, same place, No. 8 of section 2. 6. 2 roods, same place, No. 9 of section 2. 7. 2 roods and 28 perches, No. 10 of section 2. 8. 3 roods and 38 perches, No. 1 of section 3. 9. 2 roods and 10 perches, same place, No. 2 of section 3. 10, 11. 2 roods and 7 perches each, Nos. 3 and 4 of section 3. 12—19. 2 roods each, county of Clarence, parish of Great Marlow, Nos. 1—4 of section 12. Upset price £8 per acre.

IMPOUNDINGS.

CAMDEN.—From Camden Park. June 2: Grey horse, brand on near shoulder not legible, white legs and face, off hind shoe on, 4 years old, 14 hands high; damages 10s. If not released will be sold. W. BUCHAN. 9s.

QUEANBEYAN.—From Ginnenderry, for trespass. June 21: Red and white spotted steer, illegible brand off rump. Strawberry cow, JB near rump. Red cow, white back, HC ribs and rump near side. Red steer, white back, JB near rump. Black bullock, JD off rump. Brindle bullock, like G near rump, blotch off rump. Black cow, white back, illegible brand near rump. Yellow steer, apparently DJ with illegible brand underneath off rump. Red cow, like CC off shoulder with spotted bull calf. Brindle poley steer, TMC off rump. Red and white spotted bullock, one horn, JN rump, illegible brand ribs near and off side. If the above cattle are not released on or before the 21st July, they will be sold. W. DAWSON. 12s. 9d.

MURRUMBAN.—By T. B. Wand, from his farm. June 26: Bay horse, black points, on the off shoulder 1B, near shoulder illegible, six years old, 15 hands high. If not released within 24 days he will be sold. J. BEADMAN. 9s.

PICTON.—From Abbotsford. June 24: Dark bay mare, long switch tail, small saddle mark, branded on the off shoulder apparently Th conjoined, on the near shoulder Jh conjoined, under the saddle T8, aged, 15 hands high; damages 1s. If not released she will be sold on the 28th July. F. WALKER. 9s.

MARULAN.—From Dr. Hill's station. Grey mare, long tail, branded like K near shoulder, 6 years old. Brown mare, black points, long tail, like B under mane, aged, a brown horse foal at foot, unbranded, 8 months old; damages 1s. each. Also, from Glenrock: Black colt, near fore and both hind feet white, star in forehead, branded like IL on neck near side; damages 1s. If not released on or before 20th July, they will be sold. J. FULLJAMES. 12s. 6d.

ENGLISH NEWS.

THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES GOVERNMENT BILL.

(*From the Spectator, February* 23.)

THE exact truth with respect to opinion in New South Wales on the question of one or two Legislative Houses, has not yet been stated. There have been contradictory statements on the subject, neither of which is correct. The colony, say official people here, prefers a single House: no, says the other side, the colony objects to a single House—prefers two Houses. Both statements are right, and both wrong. The colony would prefer two Houses—would prefer a likeness of the British constitution, as respects the *number* of legislative bodies—but on a certain condition; on condition, namely, that the second or Senate-like House shall not be composed of mere nominees of the distant Colonial Office. Rather than have a second House *so composed*, the colony wishes to preserve the one House composed in part of nominees and partly of elected members. And the reason is plain. The body of Downing-street nominees have less power, when mixed in one House with twice their own number of elected members, than they would have if they formed a separate legislative body. As a distinct legislative

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307 PACKAGES. NOW LANDING, EX HOOGHLY AND RIFLEMAN. After which, The imported trotting stallion Young At 11 clock precisely. Full particulars will appear in an early

Federation

body, they could at any rate prevent all legislation that was not agreeable to themselves, the nominees of Downing-street: Downing-street, through its House of Nominees, could nullify every act of the House of Representatives; whereas, being mixed, in the proportion of only one-third, with the representatives of the colony, the creatures of Downing-street are comparatively weak and harmless. Therefore, says the colony, give us two Houses, provided both be so constituted as virtually to represent our wants, opinions, and wishes: on that condition we prefer two Houses; for we anxiously desire to possess a constitution as like as possible to that of our mother-country: but if a large portion of our whole Legislature is to consist of nominees of the distant Colonial Office, as it does now, we prefer having them, as we have them now, in the same House with our representatives, where, being a minority, they have far less power of hinderance and interference than they would have as a separate co-equal branch of the Legislature. If any of our law-makers are to be nominees of Downing-street, a single house is the better for us, because it is more colonial—more local—less subject to Downing-street—more capable of staying and forcing Downing-street on occasions of need (that is, whenever Downing-street meddles with our local affairs)—than a distinct representative house would be if it were controlled by a distinct house of nominees. Give us two houses, provided both be colonial; but do not divide our present house into two, making one of them a mere tool of Downing street: rather leave us as we are, with the nominees of Downing-street considerably swamped by double their number of elected members. We do not like our present constitution; but we like it far better than the proposed substitute.

This view of the question, which is really that of New South Wales and the other colonies, will come home to us in angry words about a month hence, just too late to serve as a guide to Parliament. If in the interval we re-enact the present constitution of New South Wales, and extend it to the other colonies, we shall have given to all of them a constitution which none of them like; or if we now place the nominee members of the New South Wales Council in a separate house, and extend that constitution to the other colonies, we shall have done what all of them will like still less. In either case, but most in the latter case, we shall have belied our own professions, (being those of Lord John Russell, which public opinion here approves,) by framing for these colonies a constitution of government which, instead of establishing local authority in local matters, provides, first, by means of nomineeship, for a large amount of imperial authority in local matters; and, secondly, by means of representation, for discord and collision between the representative and the nominated portions of the Legislature—between the colonies and the mother-country.

But then, says Downing-street, our bill authorizes the one House to divide itself into two, if it pleases, by constituting the nominee members a separate House. Yes, but that is just what it will not please—what the representative two-thirds will never allow. And if the one House were authorised to frame two, neither of which should consist of nominees, but both of persons chosen somehow by the colony independently of Downing-street, this would not be giving to the colony authority to please itself; it would be giving that power, not to the colony, but to a legislative body, which by our own admission is unfit to last. We say that the present legislative body is bad, and ought to be amended, (for if not, why authorize it to destroy itself and set up another?); and then we confide the work of constitutional reform to the very body which we acknowledge to be unfit for even common legislation. The scheme is nonsense reduced to practice.

Then what ought to be done? If the object is to carry Lord John Russell's declaration of principles into effect, we ought to do one of two things: either we ought to establish two Houses, both of them representing colonial interests and opinion, as the two Houses of Britain and the two Houses of the United States represent British and American interest and opinion; or we ought to confide the business of determining whether there shall be one House or two, and of what sort both shall be if two there are, not to the present Legislature of New South Wales, in which the Governor and nominee members of Council largely represent the Colonial Office, but to the elected members of the Council by themselves, without the participation either of Downing-street nominee members or of the Downing-street Governor. In other words, (supposing always the object to be as aforesaid,) we ought either to make a good constitution of "local self-government" for these Colonies, or we ought to give them constituent authority to make one for themselves. The latter course, considering our ignorance of Colonial wants, wishes, and capacities, would probably be the best; the former would be reasonable in itself, and agreeable to our professions: our actual course is contrary to our professions, and contrary to all reason as well.

But again, says Downing-street, the Colonies would rather have the proposed measure than no change. Yes, the four Colonies would, which at present have no representation in their government: they will be happy to receive the means which New South Wales already possesses of resisting the Colonial Office, harassing it, making government impossible, and so in the end obtaining that real management of their local affairs, without which none of these Colonies will ever again be at rest or at peace with the Mother-country. And there are provisions of the bill, such as some local authority with regard to the waste lands, and some increased local jurisdiction in money-matters, which New South Wales will cheerfully accept as means of at once augmenting Colonial and diminishing Colonial-Office influence—as means of getting more local self-government through making government from Downing-street more and more difficult, and more and more troublesome and undesirable for Downing-street itself. But what a way of establishing Lord John's "local self-government" for these colonies! not to mention the risk of sovereign independence being taken some fine day, when the patience of the colonists shall be exhausted in conflicts with that Mother Country which resides in the great house at the bottom of Downing-street.

And this brings us to the scheme of federation. Federation by force—federation without the free assent of all the parties to it—is a measure of tyranny. It is of the very essence of a permanent or even tolerable federation, that every state composing it shall enter it by free will. The wise men who founded the American Union were deeply impressed with this main principle of the federal tie: they knew that a forced federation is like a forced marriage—almost sure to be unhappy, and only fit for divorce. The Australian-Colonies-Government Bill authorizes any two of the colonies to force the other three into a federation against their will; and it greatly encourages one of them to join in the exercise of so tyrannical a power. It does this by decreeing, first, that not the colonies as co-equals, but each colony according to its population, shall be represented in the Federal Legislature, (a blot that was smartly hit by Mr. Frederick Peel); and, secondly, that the capital town of New South Wales shall be the seat of the Federal Government. Thus, New South Wales, whose population exceeds that of the other colonies, and whose federal representatives would be always at home, whilst those of the other colonies must travel great distances in order to attend meetings of the Legislature, will virtually command the Federal Government, and will be able to force upon the other colonies such general laws as New South Wales may deem most conducive to its own interests even in opposition to theirs. The case would be less grievous if the principal town of New South Wales were, as Washington in America was at the time of its institution as a federal capital, near the geographical centre of the federated group; whereas it is far away from the centre of the whole country which is to be subject to the federal authority. This, then, we say it confidently, is a monstrous provision. The proper substitute for it would be to enact, that any two or more of the colonies shall be free to join in a federation when they shall see fit, and on such terms only as they shall freely approve with respect to the constitution of the Federal Legislature, to subjects of federal authority, and to the seat of the Federal Government. Were this done, it is highly probable that the five colonies, or at any rate four of them, would agree to a federation for some few general purposes. And even as it is, the offer of authority to federate may not be rejected by any of the colonies; but if it is accepted and acted upon, the object of the colonies will be, not comfortable useful government as respects general purposes, which is the proper object of a federation, but the creation of an Australian force—the force of union—capable of wresting from Downing-street the uncontrolled Australian management of Australian affairs. These evils of an unjust federation are as nothing compared with those of government from Downing-street; so, this most unjust federation may be snatched at, as representation will be though controlled and hindered by nomination, because it may be deemed a potent means of obtaining through a more formidable agitation, the *sine qua non* of Colonial peace and prosperity—complete independence of Downing-street in all local matters.

Amongst these matters, money-matters will be deemed the most important. The bill reserves for Downing-street a large control over the money-matters of all the colonies. There is less of this distant control over money-matters than the bill of last year proposed; but very important items of expenditure in the colonies, of money derived from taxation of the colonies, are scheduled or stereotyped by this measure of the British Parliament. As money-matters are those on which colonies, as well as the only nation from which colonies now emanate, are the most sensitive—the least disposed to tolerate any authority which, being distant, is necessarily ignorant and careless—as the interference of England with their money-matters is just what the colonists of England, being English, hate most of all—Parliament would do wisely to strike out of these Downing-street constitutions every provision that touches colonial money-matters. And it would be a still wiser course, if, as respects cases of removal from office in the colonies, in which the Imperial Government shall differ from the colonial in thinking that compensation for loss of office ought to be given, the compensation-money were to be provided by the Imperial Government. As it is, every man acquainted with the colonies knows—is perfectly certain—that questions of compensation to officers who have been forced upon the colonies, who have illtreated and crowed over the colonies, and whom, when deprived of power, the colonists will despise as much as they hate them now, must prove a source of bitter quarreling between the colonies and Downing-street—of colonial irritation and ill-will towards the nation which permits such follies as that we are denouncing. Why should we meddle at all with the money matters of these far-distant colonies? Or if we do, let us at least cease to talk big, with Lord John Russell, about our desire to establish a real government of the colonies by the colonists themselves.

Lord John doubtless believes, (and so does Mr. Frederick Peel) that these constitutions *will* give to the Colonies some considerable amount, at any rate, of real local self-government. Mr. Peel tells us very distinctly why he thinks so; and Lord John Russell's reason for this belief is probably the same: for this is the foundation of the general belief that the measure which has been framed in the Colonial Office gives effect to the declarations of principle made in the House of Commons by the Prime Minister. "It is," said Mr. Peel, "what I conceive to be the main principle of the bill, that has my hearty approval; I mean the principle of popular representation as an indispensable institution in our Colonial Governments." But does representation in a colony give colonial self-government? It does not. There was representation in Lower Canada, with a most democratic suffrage, for very many years before the rebellion of 1837. That "indispensable institution" taught the French people of Lower Canada, who before it was given to them had not conceived the idea of local self-government, to understand and ardently to desire the power of managing their own affairs: but it did not give them this power. On the contrary, for about twelve years before the rebellion, during three successive Parliaments, the government of Lower Canada was carried on—the public affairs of the colony were exclusively managed—all power in local matters was exclusively wielded—by a small minority, which hardly ever had the support of more than a quarter—which sometimes for years together was only supported by a sixth, and sometimes only by an eighth—of the representative body. Representation was given, but without its proper consequences. The proper consequences of representation have been put into an expression that is now familiar—"responsible government"; that is, government by those who enjoy the confidence and can obtain the support of the representative body. Lower Canada was not governed by those in whom the majority of the representative body confided; it was governed continually by those whom the majority distrusted, hated, and vehemently opposed. The opposition was always in office. The official class and their adherents—being a small minority, but supported, as most of the officials were appointed, by Downing-street, and having, in the Downing-street Governor and the nominees of Downing-street in an Upper House, a preponderating power in the whole government—set the representatives of the people at defiance, and ruled in spite of them; how shamefully, Lord Durham's Report fully set forth. In that case, the grant of representation without its consequences has been justly likened to the excessive inconvenience and absurdity of lighting a fire in your room with a view to pleasant warmth, and then stopping up the chimney. The blinding and stifling effect was inevitable. The government of Lower Canada, with abundant representation, was, to use Lord Durham's apt expression, "a constituted anarchy." This is what we are going to make for the Australian Colonies. These new constitutions give representation to the colonists, but give them nothing else: all the rest of what composes the machinery of government will be appointed by Downing-street, and be solely responsible to that distant bureau. The greater distance in the Australian case between the London Office and the distant colonies—being more than four times the distance between Downing-street and Quebec—makes the present case incalculably worse: for the evils of distant government are intolerable in nearly exact proportion to the distance between authority and its subjects.

In answer, some official gentleman may say, Canada and the other North American colonies have now got responsible government: we of the Colonial Office do not interfere with them; though we retain the power to interfere by means of our Governors and Councils of nominees, we do not exercise it. And that is, to a considerable extent, true. Responsible government does to a great extent exist in Canada, notwithstanding a constitutional machinery for preventing it. The parts of the constitution of Canada which authorise Downing-street to govern there, will not work. Practically the rebellions in both Canadas, with their immense cost to England, the exposure of the old system by Lord Durham's mission, the spread of the population of the United States to the very frontier of Canada, the impossibility of keeping up the constituted-anarchy state of things, the certainty that if the attempt were made it would cause British North America to join the American Union in spite of whatever efforts England might make to prevent it—all these things have conspired to wring from Downing-street the concession, in practice, of the proper consequences of representation for Canada and the other North American Colonies. But the concession was made with extreme reluctance, slowly, costively, and painfully by those who had to part with power. For proof we refer to the whole history of that concession through the colonial administrations of Lord Sydenham, Sir Charles Bagot Lord Metcalfe, and Lord Elgin. Each of those servants of Downing-street yielded something—as much as he could not help yielding. They all yielded to the danger of a refusal, considering what had gone before, and the proximity of the United States. What responsible government our American colonies have obtained, they owe to threats and to their position by the side of free and sympathising America; and even now the reluctant, hesitating, half-and-half vacillating manner of the concession, together with a huge remnant of Imperial meddling in local affairs by means of Imperial troops supporting and adding by extrinsic means to the local force of the party that happens to predominate for the moment, exposes England to the risk of losing her North American colonies by means of the annexation of Canada to the United States. But let us view the Canadian case in its most favourable light—let us believe that the concession of responsible government was done quickly enough, and well enough for success — still, there is nothing in Australia which insures that the concession will there be made at all. Australia has no adjoining United States as Canada has, no adjoining France as Jersey and Guernsey have, to make England afraid of attempting to govern that most distant part of the world by an authority resident in London. In this measure, which again comes before the House of Commons on Friday se'nnight, the machinery is perfect for keeping up in Australia enough of Colonial Office government in local affairs for producing and maintaining, with the aid of representation, the state of the fire without a chimney. For proof we refer to the bill itself, and to the many acts which must be studied in order to understand its purport. This last defect of the bill—its dependence on many other acts—was clearly pointed out by Sir William Molesworth and Mr. Roebuck. Considering all its defects, we cannot help saying, that if the Members of the House of Commons cared as much about the Australian Colonies as they do about any railway or turnpike bill, they would not fail to alter this Australian Constitution in most of its leading provisions.

The New York papers are much crowded with details of a terrible boiler explosion, which has caused a loss of more than sixty lives. The boiler of the steam-engine (200 horse power) in the printing press and machine shop of Mr. Alvah B. Taylor, in Hague-street, blew up on the 5th instant, and totally demolished the large building which it supplied with motive power. The house was very large—six stories high, and massively built; but such was the enormous force of the explosion, that eye-witnesses say the whole pile was lifted from its foundation several feet into the air; it then seemed to swell, gently but suddenly; and when it fell, it crumbled into a heap of small fragments, which was almost instantly in a blaze of fire. The noise was astounding: the whole city rushed to the scene; and in a short time the exertions made to extinguish the flames were so far successful that the work of searching for the buried workmen began. It was learned that many more than a hundred persons had been in the building, and it seemed that every one of these must have been struck dead or been burnt to death. In a short time, however, many were found near to the surface of the ruins still alive. The bravery of the firemen, and the magnanimous endurance of many of the sufferers, are the subject of striking episodes. While the charred ruins were constantly fanned by the wind into fresh combustion, the cold was so severe that the water froze everywhere soon after it left the engines; so that the torments of those imprisoned in the ruins were varied between burning, freezing, and drowning to death. Two or three cases literally illustrated these horrible vicissitudes of suffering. In one of the engine-cellars, some boys and a man were jammed down by pieces of the machinery; they remained alive a long time, urging the firemen to save their lives, and being in turn encouraged to bear up; but all excepting one boy of fifteen died before the last obstructions to their removal could be raised. This boy was imprisoned twenty hours by an iron bar across his chest, which prevented him from stirring more than one arm; while the flames were only kept off by the water of the firemen. He conversed in a most courageous spirit for many hours; related how the others were gradually dying off around him, and sent messages of affection to his mother, who was kept from the spot. At last his spirit sank, and he prayed to be dragged out without his leg. He was, however, got out without loss of limb; but his head, hand, and the lower side of his body, were much burnt, and it was only "hoped" he would recover. At the latest moment nearly a score of dead bodies had been removed; and some fifty were still missing; about sixty of those saved had been badly burnt or maimed.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AND LOUIS NAPOLEON.—There is an article in the *Napoleon* giving the different forms employed by the Emperor of Russian in the correspondence with the Sovereigns of France at different periods. The letters of the Emperor Alexander to the Emperor Napoleon began with "Very dear friend and brother," and terminated in the same manner. Under the restoration the terms used were "good friend and brother." After the revolution of 1830 the Emperor Nicholas addressed Louis Philippe as "Très serenissime, très excellent, et très puissant Louis Phillip, le Roi des Français," &c., but without the words friend and brother. The style adopted to Louis Napoleon, President of the French Republic is the following:—At the beginning of the letter, "A notre grand et bon ami, Monsieur le President de la République Française," and at the end "Grand et bon ami," and on one occasion "votre très affectionné." The Emperor notifies to the President of the Republic all the events which occur in his family, such as marriages, births, deaths, &c., which was not the case under the government of Louis Philippe.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

THE FEMALE EMIGRATION SCHEME.—A correspondent of the *Morning Post*, using the signature "M. J. W.," exposes what "he cannot help feeling is to a certain extent a fraud upon the benevolent public," in the carrying out of Mr. Sydney Herbert's emigration scheme for the distressed needle-women. He has "heard from the very best authority, that the committee have almost entirely departed from their original intention; and that, instead of distressed needle-women, a perfectly different class of females have been selected." "I know," he says, "that in some cases young women who have been, and are at this moment, in situations as ladies' maids, with very high wages, have been selected as emigrants, and are about to sail to Australia provided with funds out of the money subscribed for the distressed needle-women. I am prepared to prove this. I know also, that a party had engaged a passage in a ship for himself and family, and a few days afterwards he stated to the owners of the ship that he should want two or three berths less than he at first mentioned, because some of his daughters would be provided with a passage by the committee presided over by Mr. Sydney Herbert. He was a man, I believe, quite able to pay for his own passage and the passages of his family."

MAJOR-GENERAL FAUNCE, C.B.—On the 1st inst. this general officer died at Clifton, near Bristol, aged 74. He entered the army as an ensign in the 4th (King's Own) Regiment, in which corps the whole of his distinguished military career was passed. In 1709 he served in Holland, and was present in the actions of the 2nd and 6th October of that year; in 1805 and 1806 he served with the army in Hanover; in 1807 at the siege and capture of Copenhagen; afterwards he served under Sir John Moore at Gottenburgh, and subsequently in Spain and Portugal throughout the operations there in 1808 and part of 1809: in the latter year Captain Faunce proceeded with the army to the Scheldt. From 1810 to 1813 he again served in the Peninsula, and was present at the storming and capture of Badajoz (where he was wounded), also at the battle of Salamanca and the investment of Bayonne early in 1814. Soon afterwards he proceeded to North America, and served there in the American war, including the battle of Blodensburg, the capture of Washington, the action near Baltimore, and the operations before New Orleans; and in January, 1815, Lieutenant Colonel Faunce was severely wounded. In that year he was nominated a Companion of the Bath; he had also received the gold medal for his services at Salamanca, and the silver one Corunna and Badajoz. Early in 1832, having then served in the regiment since 1795, and commanded it for ten years, Colonel Faunce retired from the command, and was selected to be the Inspecting Field Officer at Bristol, which appointment he continued to hold until 1841, when he became a general officer. He also then relinquished the appointment of one of the aides-de-camp to the Queen. In 1843 he was placed on the list of officers for distinguished services.

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Winter bonnet ribbons respect, having two suits of sails nearly new

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